

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3229.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Oct. 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1889.
Conductor—Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
Band and Chorus of over 400 Performers.
Programmes, with full information as to Tickets, &c., can be had on application to
Ald. FRED R. SPARK, Hon. Sec.
Festival Office, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—
SECOND EXHIBITION IN THE NEW GALLERY OPENS MONDAY, October 7. Receiving days 15th, 17th, 18th inst.—Office, 45, Great Marlborough-street, W.

A NEW LITERARY CLUB.
A Society of Young Men interested in Literature and Art has been formed. At its fortnightly Meetings Papers on Literature, Science, Art, or Politics will be read and discussed. The Rooms of the Society will be open for the use of Members as a Club.—All information may be obtained on application to J. F. L. WALKER, 73, Finsbury-road, N.W.

ACADEMY FOR THE HIGHER DEVELOPMENT
OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 12, Bladestreet, Manchester-square, W. Established 1873.
President—FRANKLIN TAYLOR.
Director—OSCAR HERING.
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For Prospectus and all particulars address the DIRECTOR.

MR. WHITWORTH WALLIS, F.S.A. F.R.G.S.,
is ARRANGING DATES for his LECTURES, "Pompeii," "Pompeian Art," "In Search of Pharaoh," "Sicily Ancient and Modern," &c. The Lectures are illustrated by Photographs taken on the spot by the Lecturer and shown by Oxy-hydrogen Light.—For dates and terms apply to THE LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY, 16, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.—
Mr. HENRY BLACKBURN, Editor of "Academy Notes," &c., will continue his POPULAR LECTURES in the Season 1889-90. In the West of England in October; Yorkshire and the Midlands in November, December, and February; London Institution, March 5; Birkbeck, April 2.—Address 123, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

SECRETARIES OF ARTISTIC, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, desirous of engaging (for the Season 1889-90) some of the most celebrated Lecturers, Artists, Dramatic Reciters, and Entertainers, are requested to write to THE LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY, 16, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, for their list, which will be forwarded, post free, upon application.

LADY GRADUATE (Highest Honours), experienced in Literary and Scholastic Work, desires Vacation Duties as PRIVATE SECRETARY, Librarian, Teacher, or Scientific Work. Would organise Modern High-Class School.—Miss JOHNSON, 465, Holloway-road.

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AGENTS or those in a position to introduce Orders for PRINTING and STATIONERY, Account Books, Ledgers, &c. WANTED in London and Country. Very Liberal Commission. References required.—Address B, 7788, Self's Advertising Offices, London.

FARM PUPILS.—GENTLEMEN ARE RECEIVED on the FARM of the AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY (Limited), Hortham, Sussex. 1,400 acres, arable and pasture; 400 head of cattle.—For terms and particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Aylesbury Dairy Company, in London, St. Peter's-burg-place, Bayswater; or Hortham, Sussex.

TO AUTHORS.—MANUSCRIPT COPIED in a clear and legible hand on most moderate terms. Reference kindly permitted to a well-known Author. Specimen of handwriting forwarded on application.—Address C, 2, Sangora-road, Wandsworth, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING, in best style, at 1d. per folio. Short-hand Notes taken. References to Authors.—Miss GLADDING, 1, Loughborough-road, Erixton, S.W.

MANUSCRIPTS, Old Deeds, Court Rolls, Black-Letter Books, COPIED, Translated, or Annotated from French and Latin. Terms moderate. Town or Country.—BENONI, care of Plummer, Theobald's-road, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., Legal Documents, Specifications, &c. COPIED with speed and accuracy. Dictations taken in Short-hand or Type-writing. Pupils taught.—Misses E. B. & S. FARHAM, 34, Southampton-street, Strand.

TO AUTHORS.—MS. TYPE-WRITTEN at 1s. per 1,000. Duplicate Copies, 6d. per 1,000. Plays from 5s. per Act. Short-hand Writers and Type-Writers sent out to Hotels, &c. The Metropolitan School of Short-hand, Limited, 27, Chancery-lane. Telephone No. 2,801. Telegrams "Short-hand," London.

AUTHORS' MSS. of every description, Scientific, Legal, Medical, Literary, &c. COPIED with greatest accuracy and despatch. Duplicate copies. Terms moderate.—Miss E. TICHA, 27, Maitland Park-road, Haversham-hill, N.W.

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NELSON LOCAL BOARD.

The Free Library Committee of the Nelson Local Board is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Books for the purpose of stocking the new Free Library at Nelson.
Tenders, giving general information and prices, to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 30th current, endorsed "Books."
By order,
R. M. PRESCOTT, Clerk to the Board.
Nelson, Sept. 10th, 1889.

BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.
The Committee are prepared to receive tenders from Booksellers stating the terms upon which they are willing to supply Books for the Libraries under the charge of the Committee.
Full information may be obtained of the Chief Librarian, at the Central Library, North End, Croydon.
Tenders must state the discount which Booksellers will allow off published prices, and must be sent to me by 4 p.m. on Monday, September 23rd, 1889, endorsed "Tenders for Supplying Books."
The Committee are also prepared to receive applications for the post of SUB-LIBRARIAN for the CENTRAL LIBRARY at North End. The salary will be 70s. per annum, increasing by biennial increments of 2s. each to 80s. Applicants must be under 30 years of age.
The Committee are also prepared to receive applications from LABS for TWO APPOINTMENTS at the CENTRAL LIBRARY at salaries of 15s. per annum, rising to 20s. at the expiration of one year. Age from 14 to 16 years.
Applications, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, to be sent to me by 4 p.m. on Monday, September 23rd, 1889, endorsed "Application for Appointment."
C. M. ELBOROUGH, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Croydon, Sept. 10th, 1889.

THE PAGES OF A MAGAZINE OF HIGH STANDING, embracing a very wide range of subjects, are OPEN to ONE or TWO MORE AUTHORS and ARTISTS of ability. The condition of admission to the Paid Staff is an investment of 100s. in shares in the property. The shares are registered under the Limited Liability Acts, and, consequently, there is no liability beyond their amount. The principle on which the Magazine is conducted is one by which Contributors are also constituted Part Proprietors. Signed Contributions are preferred by the Editor, and are always widely noticed by the press at home and abroad.—For further particulars address DIRECTOR, 1, St. Swinburn-lane, London, E.C.

ART MASTER required for SCHOOL of ART. Whole time.—Full particulars on application to the Secretary, J. A. L. ROSSON. Address The Institute, Kelghley, Yorks.

CERTIFICATED ART MASTER desires SITUATION in small School of Art, Public School, or in the service of a School Board. Excellent references and testimonials.—B., 60, Erskine-street, Leicester.

ATELIER, Paris, 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysees.—Mlle. JAMES carefully TRAINS a limited number in the best system of ART. Work from the Life. Under the patronage of M. Chaplin. Only Ladies received, introduced or with references. WINTER SEASON begins NOVEMBER 1.

LADY ARTIST, thoroughly competent, has TIME VACANT for COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, or CLASSES. Drawing, Perspective, Oil, Water Colour, Figure, and Landscape. Accustomed to large Public Classes. Long experience; high testimonials.—H. O., Post Office, Mitcham, Surrey.

LADY STUDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC would be glad of an ENGAGEMENT to play in an invalid occasionally after September 25.—MUSICA, 34, Churton-street, S.W.

LADY STUDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (with permission to teach) seeks PIANOFORTE PUPILS after September 25th.—FRANCIS, 34, Churton-street, S.W.

TRAVELLING COMMISSION.—LADY, speaking French and German fluently, acquired abroad, and used to Continental Travelling, would act as TRAVELLING COMMISSION to Lady or Family going abroad.—Address K. D., Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

KINDERGARTEN.—WANTED by a Clergyman's daughter a DAILY ENGAGEMENT in School or Private Family (2s.). One year's training in a Kindergarten, and previously three years' experience in teaching infants. References, Miss Buss, North London Collegiate School, Rev. Dr. Abbott, City of London School.—Address Miss HART, 75, Gascony-avenue, West Hampstead.

MRS. W. HILLS, B.A. Lond. (Honours), PREPARES for LONDON MATRICULATION and INTERMEDIATE ARTS in all Subjects, B.A. in Classics, and other Examinations.—49, Baker-street, W.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS OF GENTLEMEN (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street, Porten-square. Miss WOODMAN will be at home for Visitors on and after October 2. SCHOOL BEGINS OCTOBER 5 at the usual hour.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES), 8 and 9, York-place, Baker-street, W.
THE SESSION OF THE COLLEGE and of the ART SCHOOL will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 3rd, 1889.
Single Courses of Lectures may be taken.
LUCY J. RUSSELL, Hon. Sec.

TREBOVIR HOUSE SCHOOL, 1, Trebovir-road, S.W.—Principal, Mrs. W. R. COLE.—THE NEXT TERM will commence THURSDAY, September 10. A separate house adjoining for Resident Pupils. Prospectuses on application.

HOME SCHOOL, Eversley, King's-road, Clapham Park, London.—Madame CONTI, daughter of Professor Castle, late of King's College, London, receives a few YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her own daughters. Home comforts. Thorough Education. References kindly permitted to Rev. P. C. Lillingston, Vicar of St. James's, Clapham Park; and to Rev. Dr. Blaydes, 25, Vernon-terrace, Brighton.

TUDOR HALL COLLEGE (for LADIES), Forest-hill, Rydenham, S.E. Established over Thirty Years.
Principal—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.
Head Mistress—Miss TODD (Girton), Cambridge.
Professors—Seely, Churton Collins, Garcia, Diehl, Loman, Dalcken, Larpent, &c.
Gymnasium, Tennis Courts, Swimming, Riding.

COLLEGE HALL, LONDON (opened October, 1882; incorporated March, 1886), Byng-place, Gordon-square, W.C. Residence for Women Students of University College and the London School of Medicine for Women.
Principal—Miss GROVE.
The HALL will REOPEN OCTOBER 1st.
Applications for admission to be addressed to the Hon. Sec.

NORTHWICH HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS, LIMITED.
The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the APPOINTMENT of LADY PRINCIPAL of the Company's High School at Hartford Hill, Northwich. The salary offered is 500l. with suitable furnished apartments at Hartford Hill, and attendance. The School is to be opened in January next.
Applications, stating age and teaching experience, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be sent to the Secretary not later than 1st October next. ALGERNON FLETCHER, Secretary.
Northwich, 30th August, 1889.

LONDON.—A well-known French family, of good position (official), offer a very superior HOME to a few GENTLEMEN, with practical instruction in French and German. French always spoken. Most excellent table and service. Billiard-room; extensive Tennis Ground. Liberal terms.—Address VALMONT, care of Mr. Parker, Chemist, 35, Clifton-road, Maida-vale, W.

EDUCATION.—ST. ALBANS.—In the pure country air of the best part of this healthy locality, in house with large garden, having open prospect for many miles, a refined HOME, with the highest Educational advantages, is offered to a few GIRLS of a select class. Visiting Professors; Resident Hanoverian Governess. Special attention to Modern Languages. Vacancy for Resident Governess. Pupils.—Prospectus on application to LADY PRINCIPAL, Rowlett, St. Peter's Park, St. Albans.

ST. GEORGE'S DRAWING AND ART CLASSES.
The attention of those anxious to improve their Drawing is directed to this Course of Systematic and Progressive Instruction. Those also about to visit Foreign Art Galleries are advised to avail themselves of this opportunity of previously studying Classic and Italian Painting, German, Flemish, and Dutch Art, by means of fortnightly Class Papers on prescribed books. The Course is illustrated by Photographs.
Further particulars from Miss M. M. HOUSEWORTH, Hon. Secretary, Springfield House, Folton, Midlothian.

THE GIRTON GOVERNESS AND SCHOOL AGENCY.—Madame AUBERT introduces English and Foreign Resident and Daily GOVERNESSES (Finishing, Junior, Nursery), Visiting Teachers, Companions, Lady Housekeepers, Matrons.—Madame Aubert's Governess List and List of Schools, &c., published weekly post free, 34d.—105, Regent-street, W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY, September 30th, 1889.—For all information respecting Scholarships, &c., apply to IVOR JAMES, Registrar.
Cardiff, August 12th, 1889.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND.
EXAMINATIONS HELD IN 1889.
The Pass Lists are now published, and can be had from Mr. E. FOSKERRY, Grafton-street, and Messrs. BROWNE and NOLAN, Nassau-street, Dublin, and through all Booksellers.
Prices: Pass Lists—Boys, 9d.; by post, 1s. Pass Lists—Girls, 4d.; by post, 6d.
T. J. BELLINGHAM BRADY, Assistant
JOHN C. MALET, Commissioners.
1, Hume-street, Dublin, 3rd September, 1889.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD for IRELAND.
EXAMINERS, 1890.
The Intermediate Education Board are prepared to receive applications from persons who desire to have their names placed upon the List from which the Examiners for 1890 will be selected. The subjects of Examination are Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Celtic, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Natural Philosophy (Experimental Physics), Chemistry, Botany, Drawing, Theory of Music, and Domestic Economy.
Particulars as to remuneration, &c., can be had on application to the Assistant Commissioners.
Applications (which may be accompanied by copies of testimonials) should be sent in on or before October 15th next, addressed to the Assistant Commissioners.
T. J. BELLINGHAM BRADY, Assistant
JOHN C. MALET, Commissioners.
1, Hume-street, Dublin, September 9th, 1889.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, and ARTS.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, October 1st, 1889. The Classes prepare for Professions, Commerce, and University Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine. The Physical, Chemical, Historical, and Engineering Laboratories, and the Weaving Shops, Dyehouse, and Printing Rooms will be open daily for practical work.
The following Prospectuses may be had free from the Secretary:—
1. For REGULAR DAY STUDENTS.
2. For OCCASIONAL and EVENING STUDENTS.
3. CLASSES IN CIVIL, MECHANICAL, and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
4. For MEDICAL STUDENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—SPECIAL CLASSES. LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—SPECIAL CLASSES are held in the subjects required for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC and the INTERMEDIATE M.B. (London) EXAMINATIONS.

Fee for the whole Course: to Students of the Hospital, 8 Guineas; to others, 10 Guineas.

A Special Class is also held for the Primary F.R.C.S. Examination. These Classes will commence in October, and are not confined to Students of the Hospital. MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The College adjoins Somerset House, and is close to the Temple Station of the Metropolitan District Railway.—There is an entrance to the College from the Thames Embankment.—King's College provides the usual education of a University for young men in Theology, Literature (Ancient and Modern), Science, Engineering, and Applied Science, and Medicine. It has also a School of Fine Art, and a Department for the Preparation of Candidates for the Civil Service. The instruction in the College is adapted for students above the age of 16; but there is also a School to which boys under 16 are admitted. A branch of the College is established at Kensington for the higher education of ladies. Occasional students can attend Lectures on any particular subject, and there are Evening Classes for students otherwise engaged during the day.

The Principal of the College is the Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., under whose general superintendence all students are directed in their studies by the Deans of the various Departments, as stated below. The College possesses for the use of students a large General Library, a Medical Library, a Natural History Museum, with extensive collections illustrating Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, and Botany; an Anatomical Museum, Museums containing Mechanical and Physical Apparatus, with important and valuable collections of Models; Workshops for various Branches of Mechanical Art; and Laboratories for Chemical, Metallurgical, and Physiological Instruction. Several Scholarships and Exhibitions are open to students, at entrance and during their course; and residence is provided in the College for a limited number of students.

KING'S COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. This Department is under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, and provides a comprehensive system of theological instruction for those who propose to offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders. The two Archbishops and some of the Bishops admit as candidates for Holy Orders students who possess the College certificate.

The Fees for Matriculated Students in this Department are from about 10 to 12 Guineas a term. The Matriculation Fee is 4l. 15s. 6d.

KING'S COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE. This Department prepares students for the Matriculation, Intermediate in Arts, and B.A. Examinations of the University of London (including the Preliminary Scientific Examination), or for those in other Universities. The course of study in this Department may be taken either by itself as preparation for a Science Degree or as part of a general education in connexion with the course of study in the Department of General Literature.

The Dean of this Department for 1889-90 is Professor Thomson, F.R.S.E. F.C.S.

The Fees for Matriculated Students in this Department are 15l. 3s. 6d. per term. The Matriculation Fee is 4l. 15s. 6d.

KING'S COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE. This Department provides a systematic course of study in Science, suitable for a general education or for students preparing either for the Science Degrees in the University of London (including the Preliminary Scientific Examination), or for those in other Universities.

The course of study in this Department may be taken either by itself as preparation for a Science Degree or as part of a general education in connexion with the course of study in the Department of General Literature.

The Dean of this Department for 1889-90 is Professor Thomson, F.R.S.E. F.C.S.

The Fees for Matriculated Students in this Department are 15l. 3s. 6d. per term. The Matriculation Fee is 4l. 15s. 6d.

KING'S COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

This Department provides a system of Scientific and Practical Education for those who are likely to be engaged in Surveying and Civil Engineering, in Building Construction and Architecture, in Telegraphy, in Mechanical Engineering and the higher branches of Manufacturing Art, in Commercial or Agricultural Pursuits, or who wish to prepare for the Whitworth Scholarships.

The whole course occupies three years, and prepares for the higher instruction which can only be obtained within the Walls of the Manufactory, or by actually taking part in the labours of a Surveyor, an Engineer, or an Architect.

The Dean of this Department for 1889-90 is Professor Robinson, M.Inst.C.E.

The Fees for Matriculated Students in this Department are about 14l. to 15l. a term, according to the student's standing. The Matriculation Fee is 4l. 15s. 6d.

KING'S COLLEGE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department provides a complete education for the Medical Profession, King's College Hospital offering the best opportunities for clinical instruction. The Dean of the Department for 1889-90 is Professor Curran.

Subject to certain exceptions, the following are the Fees for Lectures and Hospital Practice:—

	If paid in one sum, two years.	If paid in three yrs. four years.	If paid in four yrs. four years.
Lectures and Hospital Practice	12s 11 6	66 per ann.	46 per ann.
The same (including Course of Preliminary Science)	143 7 6	74 per ann.	51 per ann. 40 per ann.

KING'S COLLEGE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In this Department, which is established at 15 Kensington-square, W., Lectures are given to Ladies in the various subjects of University Education by Professors and Lecturers on the staff of King's College. The Lectures are adapted for Ladies above the age of 16. For further information apply to Miss C. G. SCHURER, the Lady Superintendent.

KING'S COLLEGE EVENING CLASSES.

These Classes provide instruction in nearly all the subjects taught in the above-named Departments, and are specially intended for those who cannot attend the College in the daytime. The Dean of the Department is Professor Groves, F.C.S.

The Fees are a Guinea and a Half for each subject, with some exceptions, for the Winter Session, and a Guinea for the Summer Session.

KING'S COLLEGE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department provides the teaching required by candidates, both male and female, for the various Classes in the Civil Service. The Dean of the Department is W. Raginton, Esq.

The Fees are low, and vary with the Class in the Civil Service for which the candidate wishes to compete.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Head Master—C. W. Bourne, Esq., M.A.

King's College School includes Four Divisions:—

I. The Classical Division: Preparing pupils for the Universities, the Learned Professions, Higher Competitive Examinations, &c., with a special Class for Matriculations at the University of London.

II. The Mathematical Division: Preparing pupils for Woolwich, Sandhurst, the Engineering Profession, &c.

III. The Mercantile Division: Preparing pupils for Mercantile Life, for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service, &c. In this Division Foreign Languages are taught colloquially as well as grammatically.

IV. The Lower Division: Intended to give a thorough grounding in Elementary Work.

In the Division there is a Preparatory Class, specially arranged for boys from eight to eleven years of age, with shorter school hours. New Pupils will be admitted on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

In the Theological, General Literature, and Applied Science Departments, Lectures commence on Thursday, Oct. 4, new students being received on Tuesday, October 1. The Medical Department opens on Tuesday, October 1, and the Ladies' Department on Monday, October 14. The Evening Classes begin on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and the Informal Lectures and fuller Prospectuses apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London, W.C.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The several

DEPARTMENTS will open:—
Department of Theology..... On Thursday, Oct. 3rd, but New Students admitted on Tuesday, Oct. 1st.
Department of General Literature..... Tuesday, Oct. 1st.
Department of Engineering..... Tuesday, Oct. 1st.
Department of Medicine..... Monday, Oct. 7th.
Department of Evening Classes..... Wednesday, Sept. 13th, but New Pupils admitted on Tuesday, Sept. 17th.
Department of the School..... Monday, Oct. 14th.
Department for Ladies..... Monday, Oct. 14th.
The Prospectus of any Department may be obtained by application to the Office, or by letter addressed to
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

SESSION 1890-90.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, LL.D.

ARTS, SCIENCE, and LAW DEPARTMENT.

Professors and Lecturers.

GREEK.—Holme Professor J. Strachan, M.A.

GREEK TEST. CRITICISM.—Professor J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.

LATIN, COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.—Professor A. S. Wilkins, LL.D.

CLASSICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—Lecturer, Rev. E. L. Hicks, M.A.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Smith Professor T. N. Toller, M.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Professor A. W. Ward, LL.D.

HEBREW and ARABIC.—Lecturer, Rev. L. M. Simmons, B.A.

FRENCH.—Lecturer, V. Kauter, B.Sc. LL.D.

GERMAN.—Lecturer, H. Hagedorn, Ph.D.

HISTORY.—Professor A. W. Ward, LL.D.

LOGIC and PHILOSOPHY.—Professor R. Adamson, M.A. LL.D.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Faulkner Professor and Cobden Lecturer J. E. C. Munro, LL.D.

LAW.—Professor A. Hopkinson, M.A. B.C.L., Professor J. E. C. Munro, LL.M. Reader in Real Property, &c.—W. A. Copinger, Barrister-at-Law, Reader in Common Law.—T. F. Byrne, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

MATHEMATICS (PURE and APPLIED).—Beyer Professor H. Lamb, M.A. F.R.S.

PHYSICS.—Langworthy Professor Arthur Schuster, Ph.D. F.R.S., Professor T. H. Gore, M.A.

CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, GEOMETRICAL and MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Beyer Professor Osborne Reynolds, LL.D. F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY and METALLURGY.—Professor H. B. Dixon, M.A. F.R.S.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Professor C. SCHORLEMMER, F.R.S.

MINERALOGY.—Lecturer C. A. Burchard, Ph.D.

ZOOLOGY.—Beyer Professor A. M. Marshall, F.R.S.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor V. C. Williams, F.R.S.

GEOLOGY and PALAEONTOLOGY.—Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A. F.R.S.

PHYSIOLOGY and HISTOLOGY.—Brackenbury Professor W. Stirling, M.D. D.Sc.

FRESHMAN DRAWING.—Lecturer H. Hiles, Mus.D.

HARMONY, &c.—Lecturer H. Hiles, Mus.D.

With Assistant Lecturers in all the Principal Departments.

The SESSION of the DAY CLASSES will be OPENED with an Introductory Address on 'University Teaching in its Relation to the Industrial Applications of Science' by Professor ARTHUR SCHUSTER, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11.30 a.m., and the SESSION of the EVENING CLASSES with an Address by Dr. G. H. BAILEY, on MONDAY, October 7th, at 7.30 p.m.

There are 720 Beds of Residence associated with the College. Prospectuses of the several Departments:—

1. DAY CLASSES.

2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

3. DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

4. DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

5. EVENING CLASSES.

With Assistant Lecturers in all the Principal Departments.

and also the Prospectuses of Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions, will be forwarded on application to the Registrar.

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A., Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

SESSION 1890-90.

The Royal College of Science supplies Courses of Instruction in the Sciences applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classified under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, ENGINEERING, and MINING.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course, the required Conditions being complied with.

Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of 50l. yearly each, with Free Admission to the Lectures and Laboratories, are attached to the College.

Two are offered for competition by the Royal Society, and two by the Royal Exhibitions, on the completion of their first year's course.

The Fees payable by Non-Associate Students are—2l. for each separate Course of Lectures, 1l. for Half Courses, Experimental Physics, or 10l. for all the Lecture Courses of a Faculty, for a Special Course of One Month, 5l. for Three Months, 10l. for Six Months, 12l. for the entire Session.

For PHYSICAL LABORATORY—1l. per Month (One Hour per Day); 6l. for the Session, 10l. for Six Months, 12l. for the entire Session.

For ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—5l. for a Special Course of One Month, 5l. for Three Months, 10l. for Six Months, 12l. for the entire Session.

For ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY—2l.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY—2l.

For DRAWING SCHOOL—3l. for the Session, 2l. for One Term.

The Chemical and Physical Laboratories and the Drawing Schools are Open Daily for Practical Instruction.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

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LITERATURE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Newcastle, September 11th, 1889. By Prof. William Henry Flower, F.R.S., President.

As was to be expected, Prof. Flower has selected for the chief subject-matter of his presidential address one "which has more than any other occupied my time and my attention almost from the earliest period of my recollection." Addresses of this kind, though not, perhaps, so impressive for the moment as those more general discourses for the material of which the author depends on the good-will of various friends, are of far greater permanent value and of much more real interest. These increase proportionately as the subject is close and dear to the writer, and the present address, therefore, will be found to have the force of individuality. We need hardly tell our readers that there is no man living who has done so much to raise the standard of museums, from the point of view both of curator and of spectator, as Prof. Flower; certainly no curator has ever been more constantly attached to his work, or more single-minded in its pursuit; and never, perhaps, could it justly be said of any of his predecessors that he had, like the President, a perfect genius for the subject of museums. Those whose memory can carry them far enough back will remember how the curator of the Middlesex Hospital Museum overshadowed the assistant-surgeon, and how the Hunterian Museum was renovated and brought to a high degree of perfection. The experience of many years of thought and labour has now, fortunately, been put at the service of the state.

When we consider how frequently the habit of collecting curious objects is exhibited even in childhood, it becomes a matter for wonder that neither the state nor the great seats of learning have, till comparatively recent times, taken any real interest in the fortunes of large collections. On the other hand, we must bear in mind that when "l'état c'est moi" was true sovereigns did make great collections, notable among which are those of the Swedish sovereigns and of Queen Ulrica—these, perhaps, stand first, for they were of invaluable assistance to Lin-

næus—of the Cabinet du Roi in Paris, and of the Austrian Emperors. As to the universities, Prof. Flower reminds us that "the subjects considered most essential to the education they then professed to give were not those which needed illustration from the objects which can be brought together in a museum." Of the museums of private individuals most reasonable persons took, no doubt, the view that Smollett obviously held of them; the Dutch "cabinet of curiosities" visited by Peregrine Pickle was probably neither better nor worse than the vast majority of such collections; while the ignorance and self-satisfaction of their owners have never been more wittily exposed than by the question put into the mouth of the cheesemonger of Rotterdam, "whether his cabinet or that of Mynheer Sloane, at London, was the most valuable."

As we all know, it was this collection of Sloane's that formed the basis of the present British Museum, the division of which will, we fear, for ever prevent the establishment of "an ideal institution, such as the world has not yet seen, but into which the old British Museum might at one time have been developed."

Having reached this parting of the ways, Prof. Flower defines a purely "Natural History Museum" as one which "will embrace a collection of objects illustrating the natural productions of the earth, and in its widest and truest sense should include, as far as they can be illustrated by museum specimens, all the sciences which deal with natural phenomena." After pointing out the existence of great anomalies and inconsistencies, he proceeds to speak of "certain minor defects in the organization of almost all existing museums which are well within the capacity of comparatively modest administrative means to remedy."

Museums, of whatever kind, should have some "definite object or purpose to fulfil," and means for maintaining them must be provided. We all know how this is ordinarily brought about. A building, sometimes unsightly, but always inconvenient for its purpose, is built at comparatively great expense; if any money is left it goes to the fittings, and any petty surplus—if such there be—to the purchase of specimens. Then it suddenly strikes somebody as an afterthought that there really ought to be somebody else to look after the place. If the institution is a large one, the officer may be selected by some such discriminating body as the Civil Service Commissioners, who, unless they are very carefully watched, will give high marks for ancient languages and pure mathematics; if the institution be merely provincial, a stipend will be offered which would make a dock labourer strike. Trustees of museums should listen to what the voice of experience tells them: "What a museum really depends upon for its success and usefulness is not its building, not its cases, not even its specimens, but its curator. He and his staff are the life and soul of the institution, upon whom its whole value depends; and yet in many—I may say most of our museums—they are the last to be thought of." Nor will the duty of the trustees be found to end with the careful selection of a competent curator. He must be provided with means, as ample as circumstances

will allow, for "a museum is like a living organism—it requires continual and tender care. It must grow, or it will perish; and the cost and labour required to maintain it in a state of vitality is not yet by any means fully realized or provided for, either in our great national establishments or in our smaller local institutions." The reasons for this comparative niggardliness are not far to seek. The visitor to a museum sees nothing but completed results. He does not know the amount of literary research, of careful comparison of specimens, of energetic appeals to collectors, of judicious investment of funds, which is needed to effect the orderly arrangement and accurate determination of any natural group; nor does he know, nor would he understand if he did, the necessity for large series of specimens for the various methods of research. These now require the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, and as our horizon becomes wider and our researches deeper the quantity of necessary material must be expected to increase. Yet all this labour has to be undertaken before a museum can be made, as it should be made, a place for the diffusion of the elements of the knowledge which can be gathered from its collections. This diffusion is frequently attempted by the following method. Cases inappropriately lit, reaching far too high into the air and extending to the level of the visitors' feet, are filled as completely as possible with specimens. As these specimens require the expenditure of a good deal of money and trouble to set them up properly and naturally, they are generally unsightly and unnatural; they are provided with a name written in a tongue "not understood of the people," and are frequently said to come from some rivulet in Afghanistan or village in Australia of which no gazetteer takes cognizance. They are arranged on principles of classification of which no explanation is given, unless it be in a guide-book, the use of which concurrently with the inspection of specimens gives that special form of headache which we all associate with museums or picture galleries, and which seems to be due to the great variations required in the adaptation of the eye.

When Prof. Flower's principle that "if an object is worth putting into a gallery at all, it is worth such a position as will enable it to be seen," is acted upon, these objectionable features of many museums will disappear. When an object is thus distinctly seen, greater care will be taken that "every specimen exhibited should be good of its kind," and when this is done we shall cease to lament the neglect of the art of taxidermy; we shall not have "the cases of most of our museums" filled with "wretched and repulsive caricatures of mammals and birds, out of all natural proportions, shrunken here and bloated there, and in attitudes absolutely impossible for the creature to have assumed while alive." Prof. Flower points out that "taxidermy is an art resembling that of the painter, or rather the sculptor; it requires natural genius as well as great cultivation, and it can never be permanently improved until we have abandoned the present conventional low standard and low payment for 'bird-stuffing,' which is utterly inadequate to

induce any man of capacity to devote himself to it as a profession."

The next paragraph of the address is of so much importance that we will quote it at length:—

"What is, or should be, the order of events in arranging a portion of a public museum? Not certainly, as too often happens now, bringing a number of specimens together almost by haphazard, and cramming them as closely as possible in a case far too small to hold them, and with little reference to their order or to the possibility of their being distinctly seen. First, as I said before, you must have your curator. He must carefully consider the object of the museum, the class and capacities of the persons for whose instruction it is founded, and the space available to carry out this object. He will then divide the subject to be illustrated into groups, and consider their relative proportions, according to which he will plan out the space. Large labels will next be prepared for the principal headings, as the chapters of a book, and smaller ones for the various subdivisions. Certain propositions to be illustrated, either in the structure, classification, geographical distribution, geological position, habits, or evolution of the subjects dealt with, will be laid down and reduced to definite and concise language. Lastly will come the illustrative specimens, each of which as procured and prepared will fall into its appropriate place. As it is not always easy to obtain these at the time that they are wanted, gaps will often have to be left, but these, if properly utilized by drawings or labels, may be made nearly as useful as if occupied by the actual specimens."

The overcrowding of public cases is a fault which should be by no means allowed, and is one for which there is rarely a good excuse: "A crowded gallery, except in some very exceptional circumstances, at once condemns the curator, as the remedy is generally in his own hands." There are yet other conditions to be fulfilled. We require "artistic reproductions of natural environments, illustrations of protective resemblances, or of special modes of life"; and that all these things may be rendered as instructive as possible, there must be a large increase in the number of descriptive and explanatory labels.

The lessons taught by this portion of the President's address will, we trust, be laid to heart by all those to whom the care of museums is committed; but it will be necessary for the outside public to help the officers by increased grants of money, if not by other means also. We believe that the public may well be trusted to act generously and wisely in this matter. We have only to consider how many do, as it is, visit our large museums, and how bravely, even to utter weariness, they tread their way past objects whose beauty is often obscured by their mode of presentation, past dead bones which no explanation warms into life, or past row after row of exotic shells. Those who know the galleries of the great museum of which the President is director know that many considerable improvements have been effected there in recent years. There can be no reason to doubt that many more could be effected, even with the present building, though not with the allowances at present made by the Treasury. It is a wholesome constitutional rule that no member of the House of Commons may propose to increase any given estimate; but it does not require "an old parliamentary hand" to know that there are many other

means of bringing pressure to bear on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. May we not hope that the presidential address of this year may induce an early future President of the Association, not officially connected with the British Museum, to propose to his Council that they approach the Treasury on this matter? The British Association is generous enough with its own funds; let it now come forward and tell the Chancellor to be more generous with his. The officials of the Museum will doubtless be able to supply him with estimates as large as he pleases. It will be, indeed, a matter for congratulation if this year shall mark the beginning of a period of greater generosity towards institutions, both metropolitan and provincial, that are capable of doing an almost incalculable amount of good in providing instruction in natural things and wider experience of man's influence on nature; for the poorer classes in particular, who delight in taking their recreation in groups, museums may well be made rivals to the public-house or the street corner. An intelligent visit to a well-arranged museum affords subjects for many conversations, and may thus go far to relieve the less fortunate among us of the wearing monotony of their lives and the dull listlessness of their leisure hours.

Strange was the sight to me;
For all the sloping pasture murmured, sown
With happy faces and with holiday;
There moved the multitude, a thousand heads;
The patient leaders of their Institute
Taught them with facts.

Happy will be the nation to whom such a sight may some day not be strange.

In conclusion, Prof. Flower has something to say with regard to certain problems in evolution which, it has been arranged, are to be discussed in Section D. He insists very strongly on our present ignorance, and exhibits a scientific freedom from bias, expressed in terms that a good many modern biologists will do well to take to heart:—

"The fact is that nearly all attempts to assign purposes to the varied structures of animals are the merest guesses and assumptions. The writers on natural history of the early part of the present century, who 'for every why must have a wherefore,' abound in these guesses, which wider knowledge shows to be untenable. Many of the arguments for or against natural selection, based upon the assumed utility or equally assumed uselessness of animal and vegetable structures, have nothing more to recommend them. In fact, to say that any part of the organization of an animal or plant, or any habit or instinct with which it is endowed, is useless or even injurious seems to me an assumption which, in our present state of knowledge, we are not warranted in making. The time may come when we shall have more light, but infinite patience and infinite labour are required before we shall be in a position to speak dogmatically on these mysteries of nature—labour not only in museums, laboratories, and dissecting-rooms, but in the homes and haunts of the animals themselves, watching and noting their ways amid their natural surroundings, by which means alone we can endeavour to penetrate the secrets of their life-history. But until that time comes, though we may not be quite tempted to echo the despairing cry of the poet, 'Behold, we know not anything,' a frank confession of ignorance is the most straightforward, indeed the only honest position we can assume when questioned on these subjects."

The "young man in a hurry" is to be found in the world of science as well as of

politics, and the temptations to explain the present conditions of the universe by some slight modification of Mr. Darwin's theories are very great. It is not a pleasant task to be always crying out that the world is going too fast; and we quite expect to hear it objected to the latter parts of the President's address that it exhibits too much caution. To such objections there is, in this particular case, one conclusive answer—the 'Origin of Species' was written because Darwin got his facts together first, and on them based those theories which will, we confidently predict, afford subject for discussion at many a British Association meeting yet to come.

L'Illusion. Par Jean Lahor. (Paris, Lemerre.)

L'Illusion. Par H. Cazalis. (Same publisher.)

THREE years ago M. le Docteur Henry Cazalis was less sceptical as to the advantage of poetic fame. He studied Hindoo literature, and was as wise in the Veda as in the merits of the mineral springs of Savoy. Every now and then, in the intervals of practice, he jotted down some lyric of a penetrating freshness, an unforgettable simplicity, in which there rang a tender echo of disenchantment, a dreamy note of Oriental sadness and resignation. In 1885 he had the indiscretion to publish a book of songs. It was not, after all, so very indiscreet, for we believe that many medical men might do as much, and no one, save their publisher and themselves, be the wiser; but Dr. Henry Cazalis was not so fortunate. A good many people read his songs; and even now they obstinately refuse to forget them.

We do not know precisely in what way the author suffered, nor how it was brought home to him that a medical man has no business to be an Orientalist—has, above all, no right to become a lyric poet. Evidently he has learnt the lesson. Yet it would seem a remnant of affection for his verses prompted him to endeavour to preserve them, even while disowning his paternity, and, *δὸς πατρὸς γένος*, he republished them, but under another name. We are happy to say that we have not been duped by this deliberate attempt to beguile.

Some weeks ago we received from the *Athenæum* office the customary yellow volume of the customary French *poëtereau*, stamped with the customary trade mark of Lemerre. For some days the volume lay, we admit, disregarded on our table. We did not know the name of Jean Lahor—we knew too well the hall-mark of Lemerre. A volume of poetry from Lemerre may be of the calibre of Sully Prudhomme or Paul Bourget; but it may be of the calibre of—others. So for a week we did not open the too elegant volume, too exquisitely printed on the fatal toned paper that awakens in the accustomed eye a gleam of dire suspicion. On the seventh day, conquering our natural reluctance, we cut at random a dozen pages. The book fell open at p. 15:—

LE TSIGANE DANS LA LUNE.
C'est un vieux conte de Bohême:
Sur un violon, à minuit,
Dans la lune un tzigane blême
Joue en faisant si peu de bruit,

Que cette musique très tendre,
Parmi les silences du bois,
Jusqu'ici ne s'est fait entendre
Qu'aux amoureux baissant la voix.
Mon amour, l'heure est opportune :
La lune éclaire le bois noir ;
Viens écouter si dans la lune
Le violon chante ce soir !

We rubbed our eyes bewildered ; we remembered the song very well, but it was not by M. Jean Lahor ! Never had we seen so audacious a case of literary plagiarism. The minor poet is given to plagiarism ; but his victim is not usually another and contemporary minor poet, although this method would appear to offer a very obvious freedom from detection. M. Jean Lahor had evidently adopted the system, and with audacity ! The case became interesting, and we opened another page :—

L'ENTERREMENT D'UNE MARIONNETTE.

Dies ira, dies illa
Soleat seculum in favilla :
La morte qu'on enterre là
Était hier ma bien-aimée :
Ils l'ont dans la boîte enfermée.
Je pense aux baisers dans son cou,
Quand je l'adorais comme un fou.
On va le jeter dans un trou :
Un peu d'eau bénite et de terre ;
Puis éternelle solitaire,
Sur tes petits seins, tes deux bras,
Toute sage tu dormiras,
Et lentement tu pourriras,
N'ayant plus, ô mon hirondelle,
Que le ver qui te soit fidèle.
Seule autrefois tu t'effrayais ;
Si je m'en allais tu criais ;
En revenant, moi je riais :
Tu seras seule tout à l'heure,
Tu ne citras plus ; et je pleure...

Vieux navire, battu des vents,
Tout meurtri par les flots mouvants,
Parmi le monde des vivants
Je vais rentrer, tête baissée,
Du brouillard gris plein la pensée.
Les jours de pluie, à ton cher corps,
Laisse-à-haut, laisse-dehors,
Je songerai : les pauvres morts
Jusque sur eux sentent peut-être
La pluie horrible qui pénètre.

"Toujours, toujours en tous les temps
Les amoureux auront beau temps."
C'est une chanson de printemps
Très ancienne et de toi goûtée ;
Autrefois nous l'avons chantée.

Il est toujours là, le décor,
La ville et le bois, le ciel d'or,
Et ma marionnette encor
Parle, s'agite et se tient droite...
Quand rentrerai-je dans la boîte ?...

The verses are far from perfect. Their intellectual construction is without design ; there is no distinct progression of idea ; the stanzas are like strung pearls, and one might transpose them almost at will. But these defects, no less than a peculiar lyric freshness, a delicious natural simplicity of tone, belong not—oh ! not to M. Jean Lahor, but to our old acquaintance Dr. Henry Cazalis.

We reach down from the little shelf, where, side by side with Heine and the immortals, we placed him long ago, the three-year-old volume of the Savoyard doctor. Never did ostrich of the desert attempt a less elaborate disguise ; the title is the same, the name alone is changed. And now, having exposed his ineffectual forgery, let us examine a little closer the poems of M. Jean Lahor.

There are more songs here than in the

earlier volume, and some of the additions (and notably the prologue, with its Lucretian bitterness) are an advance upon the earlier work ; but all tell the same story. The same toll rings with effective monotony from title-page to *finis* ; one Dance of Death circles uninterruptedly from end to end—like the dim maze of skeletons and knights and ladies that at Rouen possess the four walls of the Court of St. Maclou. The book is *macabre*, but unaffectedly *macabre*, without romantic pose or neurotic contortion. It is the natural effect of the dire realities of death and corruption as witnessed in hospital and dissecting-room by a medical student who is not as other medical students. We stand with the reflective and sensitive observer in the squalid amputation-room ; with him we pace the dreary hospital wards and watch the children who suffer because they ought not to have been born, the women who die for having given them birth, the men who shriek night and day for death for an end to their misery ; and with him we go out of doors and find an irony in the sunlight and no nepenthe in love or pleasure. Yet to love, to pleasure, this poet brings a singularly delicate and receptive nature. It is impossible for him not to feel ; and so he loves his mistress, and mocks himself for loving the future skeleton. Nay, a vein of proselytism in him forbids him to mock alone, and he takes her to the dreary museum of his hospital, exhibits the ossuary, the death's head, the dust—"That, my dear, is the end of what you call reality."

Et maintenant, mon adorée,
Comprends-tu que tout est néant,
Hormis cette ivresse sacrée
Qui nous transfigure un instant ;
Hormis nos amours et nos songes,
Hormis donc ce qui paraît vain,
Ces beaux et sublimes mensonges
Qui font tout ce néant divin.

And thus by a natural transmutation our melancholy materialist is transformed into the apostle of illusion. Maya is, indeed, the mother of the world. At this crisis the East interpenetrates him with her Asiatic mysticism ; the terrible doubt of appearances changes in his heart into the assurance of Nirvāna. Having lost his religion, he consoles himself with the praise of an Allah in whom he does not trouble to believe ; he wanders among lonely Indian villages, where the God-intoxicated dervish solemnly whirls in his mystic dance, howling like a madman, "Allah, Allah, Allah hou !" A sense of the transitoriness of things consoles for that disgust and horror at humanity with which the very conviction of its transitoriness at first inspired him. Life is tolerable since it is not for long :—

Μένει γὰρ οὐτ' αἰόλα νῦξ
Βροτοῖσιν, οὐτε κῆρες.

And our poet sets to singing 'La Gloire du Néant' in moderate contentment. But at this very time he becomes acquainted a second time with the reality of death. The death of the woman he had loved once and had forgotten revives his questions, his anxieties, his anguish. Everything speaks to him of the dead woman, who was once so living, so present, who is now so unimaginably lost. Yes, unimaginably ! He has reconciled himself to knowing, as he knows with the bitter certainty of science, that the beloved form, so

unique, so personal, is now confounded with the indifferent earth ; but the rest, the mind, the love, the dream, where is *that* ?

LE MYSTÈRE.

O nuit, ô belle nuit, pâle comme sa chair :
Je rêve au passé mort, je rêve au passé clair...
—Je revois ta chair pâle et rêve aux heures mortes,
Où notre joie, où notre extase étaient si fortes !

Le rossignol des nuits d'alors ne chante plus :
Je songe à tes grands yeux qui m'étaient apparus.

Et je songe à ta voix angéliquement tendre
Que jamais, oh ! jamais je ne dois plus entendre,
Aux baisers de ta voix si mortellement doux ;
Aux délices des soirs passés à tes genoux...

Et je pense à la mort, et je pense à la tombe,
Qui fut scellée un jour sur ma pâle colombe ;

Et je cherche où s'en vont ceux qui s'en sont allés
Ces regards, ces soupirs, ces parfums envolés.

Je réclame ton âme invisible à l'espace :
Ton âme est-elle errante en ce souffle qui passe ?

Et je porte à ma bouche et je baise une fleur,
Où je sens ton haleine et revois ta pâleur.

Ton âme revit elle en ce frisson d'étoile ?...
Morts, pourquoi le mystère horrible qui vous voile ?

O nos morts bien aimés, où disparaissez-vous ?
Serions-nous vos tombeaux ? N'êtes-vous plus qu'en nous ?

Ferais-tu tout entière, hélas ! ensevelie
Dans ce cœur d'un amant qui, vieillissant, t'oublie !

Nuit chaude, ô nuit aimante, et pleine de soupirs,
Je songe à ce néant de tous nos grands desirs !

This is a very fine poem. It is, indeed, insufficiently concentrated. The seventh stanza is obviously modelled on the last verse of Baudelaire's 'Le Balcon' ; and here and there, as too often in the work of this poet, the music is not worthy of the thought. But despite a trifling blemish, such a poem as 'Le Mystère,' such a poem as the opening 'Litany of Love,' as the 'Funeral of a Marionette,' as the 'Tsigane in the Moon,' or the lyric called 'Le Bonheur,' or the 'Song of the Derivatives,' or the delicate portrait called 'Titania,' inspires us with a hope that, despite his title-page, we have not yet before us the 'Poésies Complètes' of M. Jean Lahor.

The House of the Wolfings and all the Kindred of the Mark. Written in Prose and in Verse by William Morris. (Reeves & Turner.)

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances have compelled us to keep Mr. Morris waiting. But he will forgive us : if there is a writer who can afford to be kept waiting, it is surely he who can invent when it pleases him a form of literary art so new that new canons of criticism have to be formulated and applied to it. Without going so far as to affirm that this book is the most important contribution to pure literature that has appeared in our time, we may without hesitation affirm it to be one of the most remarkable.

It is not that in drawing upon the style and method of a past time he has been more successful in securing dramatic illusion than some other writers have been. An imitation, howsoever fine, of an ancient literary work appeals to a totally different kind of pleasure from that appealed to by the ancient work itself. In reading an ancient work we delight in it not only because it is beautiful, but because it is really ancient. There is an inexpressible charm and pathos in the words that were actually spoken by foregone generations of men. This

charm is, of course, lacking in all imitations of those words, howsoever beautiful, and even though the literary artist be Mr. William Morris. Every now and then, no doubt, we come in this volume upon touches that show the extraordinary vividness of the imagination at work. For instance, as a large Gothic family are riding along to meet their invading foes the Romans, they are joined by all kinds of people from other kindred families. Among them comes a very old man,

"with marvellous long white hair. When they were all jingling and clashing on together, the dust arising from the sun-dried turf, the earth shaking with the thunder of the horse-hoofs, then the heart of the long hoary one stirred within him as he bethought him of the days of his youth, and to his old nostrils came the smell of the horses and the savour of the sweat of warriors riding close together knee to knee adown the meadow. So he lifted up his voice and sang."

Still even here is lacking the peculiar kind of delight in which our imagination is lapped while we are reading in a real chronicle. Our imagination has bargained with the artist to accept from him another kind of illusion. Nor is it that the scheme of mingling verse with prose is so new in the imaginative literature of Europe that Mr. Morris's book on that account would command our special attention, as the readers of 'Aucassin et Nicolette' well know, to say nothing of such amalgams of verse and prose as we hear of in 'Rosmer Half-man' and 'May Colvin.'

And again, in the mingling of verse with prose, is there not from the structural point of view a certain remote affinity between the *cantefable* and those Northern sagas so dear to the heart of Mr. Morris, our "Frundsmidr Bragar"—our great poetry-smith of the Northern Olympus? If then it is neither in the dramatic illusion secured by the truthfulness of the imitation, nor yet by the scheme of mingling verse with prose in the very structure of the narrative, that the peculiar quality of this book lies, where does it lie? It lies in the texture of the prose style. What is poetic prose? On no subject in literary criticism has there been a more persistent misconception than upon this. What is called poetic prose is generally rhetorical prose, and between rhetoric and poetry there is a great gulf fixed. Poetical prose, we take it, is that kind of prose which above all other kinds holds in suspense the essential qualities of poetry. If "eloquence is heard and poetry overheard," where shall be placed the tremendous perorations of De Quincey or the sonorous and highly coloured descriptions of Mr. Ruskin? Grand and beautiful are such periods as these, no doubt, but prose to be truly poetical must move far away from them. It must, in a word, have all the qualities of what we technically call poetry except metre. We have, indeed, said before that while the poet's object is to arouse in the listener an expectancy of *cæsuri* effects, the great goal before the writer of poetic prose is in the very opposite direction; it is to make use of the concrete figures and impassioned diction that are the poet's vehicle, but at the same time to avoid the expectancy of metrical bars. The moment that the regular bars assert themselves and lead the reader's ear to expect

other bars of the like kind, sincerity ends. The following description of a Gothic host marching out to meet the tremendous forces of the all-conquering Romans is, according to this principle of criticism, more poetic than all the perorations of the one great writer we have just mentioned and more poetic than all the gorgeous verbal woofs of the other:—

"And it fell into their hearts that now at last mayhap was their abiding wearing out to an end, and that the day should soon be when they should have to bear the Hall-Sun through the wild-wood, and seek a new dwelling-place afar from the troubling of these newly arisen Welsh [foreign] foemen. And so those of them who could not rid themselves of this foreboding were somewhat heavier of heart than their wont was when the House went to the War. For long had they abided there in the Mark, and the life was sweet to them which they knew, and the life which they knew not was bitter to them: and Mirkwood-water was become as a God to them no less than to their fathers of old time; nor lesser was the mead where fed the horses that they loved and the kine that they had reared, and the sheep that they guarded from the Wolf of the Wild-wood: and they worshipped the kind acres which they themselves and their fathers had made fruitful, wedding them to the seasons of seed-time and harvest, that the birth that came from them might become a part of the kindred of the Wolf, and the joy and might of past springs and summers might run in the blood of the Wolfing children. And a dear God indeed to them was the Roof of the Kindred, that their fathers had built and that they yet warded against the fire and the lightning and the wind and the snow, and the passing of the days that devour and the years that heap the dust over the work of men. They thought of how it had stood, and seen so many generations of men come and go; how often it had welcomed the new-born babe, and given farewell to the old man; how many secrets of the past it knew; how many tales which men of the present had forgotten, but which yet mayhap men of times to come should learn of it; for to them yet living it had spoken time and again, and had told them what their fathers had not told them, and it held the memories of the generations and the very life of the Wolfings and their hopes for the days to be. Thus these poor people thought of the Gods whom they worshipped, and the friends whom they loved, and could not choose but be heavy-hearted when they thought that the wild-wood was awaiting them to swallow all up, and take away from them their Gods and their friends and the mirth of their life, and burden them with hunger and thirst and weariness, that their children might begin once more to build the House and establish the dwelling, and call new places by old names, and worship new Gods with the ancient worship."

The fact is that, according to the definition of poetic prose which we have ventured to make, Mr. Morris has here enriched contemporary literature with a poetic prose of his own, a prose that has all the qualities of poetry save metre. Let those who challenge this assertion challenge and overthrow first our definition. The few archaisms introduced (alas that they should be archaisms!) lend a beautiful *naïveté* to a style such as only one living man can ever hope to write. So poetic, indeed, is the prose in this fascinating volume that even the verse, fine as it is, seems to fade in the midst of it, as the linnet's voice fades when the black-cap or the nightingale begins.

Must we then call this book a poem? So it seems. And if it is a poem, to criticize it

as a prose narrative would only be to stultify criticism. If Coleridge was right when he said that "the real antithesis of poetry is not prose, but science," may there not be such a form of literary art as a poem without metre? May there not be a kind of unmetrical narrative or drama so poetic in story and motive, so concrete in diction, so emotional in treatment, as to escape partially, if not altogether, from those critical canons properly applied to prose? But here we must beware lest we get entangled in a vast question—a question as old as Aristotle himself.

When M. Guy de Maupassant jauntily defined Flaubert's 'Salammô' as a kind of opera in prose, he little dreamed of the critical avalanche he was approaching. May a prose fiction be called an epic in prose? We know that the greatest of all literary critics would have answered the question in the affirmative. We know that Aristotle held the opinion that a poet is a poet more on account of the composition of the action than on account of the composition of the verses—held the opinion that epic poetry produces its imitation either by an arrangement of articulate words alone or by metre superadded. We know that Plato's acceptance of the word *ποίησις* was apparently no less wide. Only while he considered *ποίησις* to be an imitation of the dreams of man, Aristotle considered it to be an imitation of the facts of nature. We know that both pretty well ignored the importance of versification in poetry. But all this has been set aside by modern criticism led on by Hegel; and as to rhythm, no doubt Plato himself on one occasion admitted that the man who knew not rhythm could be called neither musician nor poet. Remembering that in Homer's time it was singing that made a man a poet, and that the word *ποίησις* seems first to have been used to designate the poetic artist by Herodotus, modern criticism contends that Aristotle, on account of the meaning of this word, seems to have assumed unwarrantably that invention, and not singing, is the indispensable basis of poetry. And no doubt this fact about the origin of the word *maker* must be taken into account when we seek to answer the question whether we can give the name of poem to an imaginative work in which, though the method is entirely concrete and the expression entirely emotional, the form is unmetrical. But with regard to the volume before us, another question presents itself before ever we have dared to answer the first: supposing that we accept the Aristotelian doctrine that metrical structure is but an accidental quality of epic, can both metrical and unmetrical diction be introduced into the same narrative in a work by a great artist—in any work that is less primitive and ingenuous than an early French *cantefable* or a rude story like 'Rosmer Half-man'? Can the poet pass from the rhythm of prose to the rhythm of metre without destroying the apparent sincerity of his writing? In all forms of literary art nothing is more important than to avoid baulking the reader's expectation. Now the difficulty of all mingling of verse and prose is this, that the kind of conviction sought by poetry is in its very essence different from the kind of conviction sought by prose—a fact of which the writer

of the *cantefable* we have before alluded to showed himself to be conscious by introducing the verses by the rubric, "Or se cante," and each section of the prose by the rubric, "Or dient et content et fabloient." And so again the reciter of "Young Beichen and Susy Pye," mentioned by Motherwell, showed by his words, "This was the sang that he made," his consciousness of the fact that there is this fundamental difference between prose and verse in all imaginative literature, that while in verse an ever present sense of form is not only a pleasure, but a means of conviction, in prose a sense of form, though still in some degree a pleasure, is inimical to the kind of conviction which prose art seeks, and that hence the listener's expectance must not be balked.

We spoke above of an affinity between the method of the saga and the method of the *cantefable*. This affinity is, however, more apparent than real. While in the *cantefable* the prose portions are, like those of the Scottish reciter, a kind of rough-and-ready setting for the verses, the prose of the Icelandic sagas is as polished as verse, and, indeed, has a movement finer than a metrical one.

The story here told of Thiodolf and the Wood-Sun is not unlike that of Sigurd and Brynhild. And if, as would seem, Mr. Morris's object has been to produce the artistic effect of a saga built up from the fragments of an epic, it cannot be said that he has failed. His narrative does seem as if an epic underlay the prose of the story in the same way as the Wolsung Lay underlies the Völsunga Saga. His method of giving the important speeches in metre, though it depresses the imagination of the reader who has passed into the more perfect illusion which prose narrative can command, would not, perhaps, have depressed the imagination of an Icelandic reader, to whom the art of poetry served in some degree both for absolute music and metrical music, and who could himself easily pass from prose into verse, and this, perhaps, was still more the case with regard to the inhabitants of the Western Islands.

But it is time to begin our quotations from the story. At the period when the long struggle between the Romans and the Gothic people was reaching its culmination, Thiodolf of the Wolfings was a mighty leader in war:—

"Short, and curling close to his head, was his black hair, a little grizzled, so that it looked like rings of hard dark iron: his forehead was high and smooth, his lips full and red, his eyes steady and wide open, and all his face joyous with the thought of the fame of his deeds, and the coming battle with a foeman whom the Mark-men knew not yet. He was tall and wide-shouldered, but so exceeding well fashioned of all his limbs and body that he looked no huge man. He was a man well beloved of women, and children would mostly run to him gladly and play with him. A most fell warrior was he, whose deeds no man of the Mark could equal, but blithe of speech even when he was sorrowful of mood, a man that knew not bitterness of heart: and for all his exceeding might and valiancy, he was proud and high to no man; so that the very thralls loved him. He was not abounding in words in the field; nor did he use much the custom of those days in reviling and defying with words the foe that was to be smitten with swords."

Once, when fighting single-handed with three kings of the Huns, he sank at last and was fainting into death. Then there stood before him, "full of life and smiling both lips and eyes," the Wood-Sun, a daughter of the gods, one of the Valkyrjor, or "Choosers of the Slain," who was stricken with love of him. So stricken was she that instead of kissing the warrior into Valhalla, as was meet, she kissed him back to earthly life and her own fond embraces. And afterwards Thiodolf would secretly meet her in the wild-wood, and there a daughter was born to them, and nurtured by the mother till Thiodolf took the child home to the Roof of his clan, where dwelt under one roof together the men of that branch of the Mark-kindred called the Wolfings—lived there in equality save that in war time the entire group of men called the Mark-men elected a war-duke from the best men. To the Wolfings the child was introduced by Thiodolf as his foster-daughter, and no one knew the secret of her birth. As the child grew up, however, her ancestry began to show itself by the development of prophetic powers akin to those of a Celtic Druidess. Hence the sacred lamp, or "Hall-Sun," of the Wolfings passed in due time to her keeping. She became the seeress of the Wolfings, and afterwards, during their great struggle with the Romans, the seeress of all the kindreds of the Mark of which the house of the Wolfings was the chief branch, and taking her name from that of the lamp she herself was called "The Hall-Sun."

On a certain evening when "the sun was set and the glooming was at point to begin and the shadowless twilight lay upon the earth—when the nightingales upon the borders of the wood sang ceaselessly from the scattered hazel-trees above the green-sward, where the grass was cropped close by the nibbling of the rabbits"—there came from the distance the blast of the great war-horn of the Elkings (another branch of the Marks), whose Roof lay up Mirkwood-water, next to the Roof of the Wolfings. All recognized the sound as an announcement that the Romans were coming down upon the Mark-men for their final destruction, and all immediately made preparations to start to join their comrades of the Mark in the morning. But when the whole host was asleep, and

"the moonlight lay in a great flood on the grass without, and the dew was falling in the coldest hour of the night, and the earth smelled sweetly: the whole habitation was asleep now, and there was no sound to be known as the sound of any creature, save that from the distant meadow came the lowing of a cow that had lost her calf, and that a white owl was flitting about near the eaves of the Roof with her wild cry that sounded like the mocking of merriment now silent,"

Thiodolf went out through the hall door "as one who hath an errand." He entered the wood, where there glimmered and then shone a light that was not all of the moon.

"Nought looked Thiodolf either at the heavens above, or the trees, as he strode from off the husk-strewn floor of the beech-wood on to the scanty grass of the lawn, but his eyes looked straight before him at that which was amidmost of the lawn: and little wonder was that; for there on a stone chair sat a woman exceeding fair, clad in glittering raiment, her

hair lying as pale in the moonlight on the grey stone as the barley acres in the August night before the reaping-hook goes in amongst them. She sat there as though she were awaiting some one, and he made no stop nor stay, but went straight up to her, and took her in his arms, and kissed her mouth and her eyes, and she him again; and then he sat himself down beside her. But her eyes looked kindly on him as she said: 'O Thiodolf, hardy art thou, that thou hast no fear to take me in thine arms to kiss me, as though thou hadst met me in the meadow with a maiden of the Elkings: and I, who am a daughter of the Gods of thy kindred, and a Chooser of the Slain! Yea, and that upon the eve of battle and the dawn of thy departure to the stricken field!'

Before they parted the Wood-Sun leaned down from the stone on which they sat and lifted from the grass a hauberk woven by the dwarfs, "a dark grey rippling coat of rings" which possessed the magic power of shielding from death any warrior who should wear it in battle. Thiodolf hesitated to accept the hauberk, knowing the malignity of the dwarfs, until the Wood-Sun assured him that the coat was such as a great and fearless warrior might wear—that it was not only free from any curse of the dwarf-kin, but was even under the blessing of the gods. On the following morning he and all the Wolfings marched out through the lanes and alleys of the wild-wood to meet their kinsmen and march upon the foe, leaving the Roof to be defended by the women under the direction of the Hall-Sun—women, some of whom were

"well-nigh as strong as men, clean-limbed and tall, tanned with sun and wind; for all these were unwearied afield, and oft would lie out a-nights, since they loved the lark's song better than the mouse's squeak; but as their kirtles shifted at neck and wrist, you might see their skins as white as privet-flower where they were wont to be covered."

But the parting words of the Hall-Sun had been mysterious and seemed to lack prophecy, and awoke forebodings in the breasts of some.

The first of their brother Mark-men whom they met were the men of the house of the Beamings, following their banner on their way to the general meeting at the Thingstead:—

"When the new-comers saw the throng out in the meads, some of their young men pricked on their horses and galloped on past the women and old men, to whom they threw a greeting, as they ran past to catch up with the bands of the Wolfings; for between the two houses was there affinity, and much good liking lay between them; and the stay-at-homes, many of them, lingered yet till the main body of the Beamings came with their banner: and their array was much like to that of the Wolfings, but gayer; for whereas it pleased the latter to darken all their wargear to the colour of the grey Wolf, the Beamings polished all their gear as bright as might be, and their raiment also was mostly bright green of hue and much beflowered; and the sign on their banner was a green leafy tree, and the wain was drawn by great white bulls."

As they went along they were joined by other branches of the Mark-men, and Thiodolf was elected war-duke over them all, being the greatest warrior of those who had come from the Roofs of all the Mark-men.

After the Mark-men had joined their forces they had various battles with the Romans, in which Thiodolf, without the

protection of the magic hauberk (which he persisted in leaving behind with the Daylings), worked prodigies of valour. But the love of the Wood-Sun, who (though invisible) followed him whithersoever he went, was all the while trembling for the man she had chosen, and she obtained by subterfuge the magic coat from the Daylings; and appearing with it at the moment when Thiodolf, lying in the moonlight, was awaking from a dream, she endeavoured to persuade him to wear it. At last after much difficulty she succeeded. The hero, however, wore it with a misgiving that the mail was for "the ransom of a man and the ruin of a folk."

Success attended the Mark-men. Day by day the skirmishes with the Romans increased until they became positive battles. But Thiodolf's presentiments that the magic hauberk was woven for "the ransom of a man and the ruin of a folk" began to prove well founded. His own life was safe, but he was bringing ruin upon the Mark-men. At the opening of an onset he would fight in the doughty fashion for which he was famous, and which had gained him the leadership of all the Mark-men. But at the most important crisis of the fight, at the very moment when everything depended upon him—depended upon a sudden concentration of force—the hero would turn deadly pale and fall down in a swoon apparently dead. The enemy, though on the eve of flight, would take courage, and his brethren, though on the eve of victory, would stand staggered at the moment when to spring forward was to conquer. Owing to the battles that were lost through this cause, the Romans were marching across the country in a force that seemed irresistible, and had already possessed themselves of the sacred Wolfing Roof, though, owing to the presence of the Hall-Sun, the women and the stay-at-home men had retreated to the fastnesses of the wild-wood. At the last moment the country was saved by the wisdom and patriotism of the Hall-Sun, the child of the two lovers. She had learnt the full secret of the hauberk, and of its power to ransom a man and ruin a folk; and, determined that the life of her dearly loved father must be sacrificed to the welfare of the community, she led her father—who, so long as the hauberk was upon him, was dazed by selfish love of the Wood-Sun—into the same little wood-lawn where he had met "the Chooser" on the night preceding the outward march. There the daughter made her mother confess the lie that her love had caused her to speak—confess that she knew, and had known from the first, of the doom attaching to the enchanted mail, but that in her own selfish and passionate love of Thiodolf she had deceived him about it, knowing that if he should die she would never see him again, but would succeed to an immortality of sorrow.

"Then came the Hall-Sun close to her, and knelt down by her, and laid her head upon her knees and wept for love of her mother, who kissed her oft and caressed her; and Thiodolf's hand strayed, as it were, on to his daughter's head, and he looked kindly on her, though scarce now as if he knew her. Then she arose when she had kissed her mother once more, and went her ways from that wood-lawn into the woods

again, and so to the Folk-mote of her people. But when those twain were all alone again, the Wood-Sun spoke: 'O Thiodolf, canst thou hear me and understand?' 'Yea,' he said, 'when thou speakest of certain matters, as of our love together, and of our daughter that came of our love.' '..... Art thou happy, O Folk-Wolf?' she said. 'Why dost thou ask me?' said he; 'I know not; we were sundered and I longed for thee; thou art here; it is enough.' '..... Then she grew calm again, and said: 'Wouldest thou die at my bidding?' 'Yea,' said he, 'not because thou art of the Gods, but because thou hast become a woman to me, and I love thee.' Then was she silent some while, and at last she said: 'Thiodolf, wilt thou do off the Hauberk if I bid thee?' 'Yea, yea,' said he, 'and let us depart from the Wolfings, and their strife, for they need us not.' She was silent once more for a longer while still, and at last she said in a cold voice: 'Thiodolf, I bid thee arise, and put off the Hauberk from thee.' He looked at her wondering, not at her words, but at the voice wherewith she spake them; but he arose from the stone nevertheless, and stood stark in the moonlight; he set his hand to the collar of the war-coat, and undid its clasps, which were of gold and blue stones, and presently he did the coat from off him and let it slide to the ground, where it lay in a little grey heap that looked but a handful. Then he sat down on the stone again, and took her hand and kissed her and caressed her fondly, and she him again, and they spake no word for a while."

Arising a new man, Thiodolf led his hosts to the Wolfing Roof held by the enemy, stormed it, shattered the Roman forces, and died in the Wolfing Hall of his wounds. Thus by the death of a man were the folk saved.

It is the poetic temper, not the poetic form, which survives the assaults of time and the wear of changing conditions. Every age evolves its own poetic form. While the poetic temper of Homer is perennial, and while the form in which that temper is expressed delights us as used by him, is it for the poet an available one any longer? It is now many years since, in discussing the old French *cantefable*, we asked the question whether it was possible to revive such a mingling of verse with quintessential and concrete prose as that adopted by the writer of 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' and as that adopted by the Scotch reciters mentioned by Motherwell. And many a student of poetry must have often confronted the question, What literary form is to take the place of those two great poetical forms that were once supposed to comprise all objective poetry, but are now deemed to have lost their vitality—the epic and the drama? To these we specially recommend the masterly work which we have been reviewing. Faults it has, no doubt. The unmetrical portion of the narrative is more poetical than the metrical portion, save on rare occasions, as in the fine verses on 'Doom' on p. 16. Again, the influence of the writer's recent labours in Homeric translation—seen throughout the book—is sometimes seen to its disadvantage. The countless reiterations of the word "but" at the beginning of the sentences—the word by which, in his translation, he always monotonously renders the Homeric *δε*—are especially curious. And what is more curious still is that these "buts" (by which the schoolboy always renders Homer's eternal expletive) seem in many cases to disturb the poetic illusion. But such faults as

these are scarcely worth mentioning in a work like this—a work whose very excellence will prevent its being popular—a work, however, which will be a delight to those who in literature are alone worth delighting, the cultivated students of all that is sweet and high and noble in literary art.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Roy's Repentance. By Adeline Sergeant. 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

A Chronicle of Two Months. (Bentley & Son.)

Francis and Frances; or, an Unexplainable Phenomenon. By H. Edwards. (Bristol, Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)

One of the Royal Celts. By the Dau Wynne. (Spencer Blackett & Hallam.)

Hard Held. By Sir Randal H. Roberts. (Same publishers.)

To tell a story of two persons whose lives are, so to say, mixed up with each other, and alternately related, is not a new and is rarely a successful practice. It is apt to be jerky and marred by repetition. The only way in which the tale can be made to appear natural, too, is for the work to be undertaken by two collaborators. In 'Roy's Repentance' evidently, from the similarity of style, the author has been unaided. Nevertheless, the story is full of interest of a sort up to the very last page. Some of the characters are well depicted, especially the heroine, the workings of whose mind and feelings are skilfully drawn and powerfully illustrated. She is, indeed, a noble creature, with her courage, constancy, conscientiousness, purity, and devotion. The hero, on the contrary, is somewhat of a lay figure. The villain is too much of a villain; and we cannot but regret that so skilful and experienced a novelist as the writer of 'Roy's Repentance' should have used such worn materials as a boy's ill-fated marriage, intercepted letters, an innocent bigamy, the administration of poison to a sick man, and a long concealed will. The fault lies, however, rather in the vitiated taste of the day than in the bad taste of the writer. Most readers like strong emotions and plenty of incident. Those, therefore, who write as much for money as for fame are bound to be sensational. We can, at least, say this for our author, that she has made clever use of the materials to which she has been in a way confined.

The anonymous author of 'A Chronicle of Two Months' has a good turn for describing the grim side of life; but it is a pity that the sordid history of the dying miser and his family should be so little relieved by any contrast or counterplot. George Hazlit, it is true, is "an honourable man," and all that a lover should be to the young widow who tells the story; but though we are allowed an insight into the growing approximation of feeling between the lovers, their relation to each other is subordinate to the development of the domestic tragedy around them. There are, however, incidental glimpses of humour, as in the narrative by George of his early passion for his placid little German cousin; and the Fräulein's surprise when she finds the state of his mind, and the naïve way in

which she sends him off to her father to intercede on her behalf for a more favoured swain, are certainly comical. Old Mrs. Skey too, though witch-like in appearance and unamiable, except for her fierce devotion to the family of Hazlit, has her softer side. We can smile at her pious habit of cleaning the top of the moss-grown stone near her kitchen window, on which her own lover used to sit in silent admiration:—

"How did it end, Mrs. Skey?" "Why, he got tired of dangling. For though there's some that's more for dangle than wedding, Bill Blatherwick wasn't one of that sort. He sat there one night for the last time, and then he got up and said, 'Keezie, I've been sitting stuck here off and on for five years now, and it doesn't seem to bring things nearer. For all I've got by it is the rheumatiz with the damp. Therefore, good-bye!' And he went away, and came no more." "I think you were very cruel. What happened to the poor man?" "Why, bless him! he died—ten years after. But it was that rheumatiz which took him, after all, let them say there's no such thing as dying for love that likes."

Old Hazlit is almost too monstrous in his savage hatred of his sons; but he is justified by the atrocious character of Septimus, a smoother, but more dangerous villain than his father. The author is successful in placing the son's figure vividly before us; but *cui bono*? Who will gain advantage or pleasure from the study of a miser and a murderer, who tortures a woman for life to avenge a fault which would have brought its own retribution, and hastens his dying father violently to his grave? There is no gleam of boldness, no complication of conscience, to redeem this pettifogging scoundrel. Perhaps the least probable thing in the book is the persistence with which Mrs. Markenfield, the rich and pretty widow, remains *en pension* in a gloomy house with such abominable company.

'Francis and Frances' is one of the extravagant stories which Mr. Arrowsmith is so fond of publishing, and which are so popular among those adults who have not forgotten their childhood's love of fairy tales. Unlike Jules Verne's novels, it has not even an element of possibility in it, a fact which detracts largely from its merit. In short, it is a fairy tale pure and simple. The plot is founded on the fact that in a day after the birth of twins the mother is horrified by the discovery that one of them has disappeared in a manner utterly unaccountable. Still more astonished and horrified is she at finding that every day at the same hour the child that is in existence at the moment is replaced by the other. In order to cover the mystery as far as possible, the boy is christened Francis and the girl Frances. Even when they are little children the most extraordinary adventures occur, owing to Francis being daily substituted for Frances, or the reverse. When they grow up of course matters become much worse, and the most whimsical situations occur. On one occasion, when the long absent Australian uncle is making his first acquaintance with Frances, that young lady entertains him with some old ballads. Half dreaming, and with his eyes shut, he is listening to his niece with delight when suddenly the clock strikes seven and a man's voice singing a music-hall song falls on his ears. Opening his eyes, he discovers

Francis sitting at the piano, in front of which a moment before had been Frances. The scene which ensues is inimitable. On another occasion Francis is locked up early on Sunday morning for being drunk and assaulting the police. He sleeps till late in the afternoon, when to his horror he finds that he has barely time to send for the doctor, who knows his secret, to bail him out. As a matter of fact the doctor arrives just a minute too late, and finds not Francis, but his sister in the cells. The girl's horror, the doctor's distress, and the utter bewilderment of the police may be imagined. There are numerous other *contretemps* of a similar nature, and the idea throughout is admirably developed. In short, the book is most amusing.

We trust that "the Dau Wynne" will not translate his name in another novel, and thus induce the public unwarily to read another of his productions. 'One of the Royal Celts' is, indeed, a thoroughly bad novel, and its failure is mainly due to conceit and presumption. The author undertakes to give through the medium of fiction a sketch of the life of a gentleman who enlists in a Welsh regiment—presumably the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers—with a view to eventually gaining a commission, and the scene is almost entirely laid in barracks or the camp. In short the author or authoress professes to produce a thoroughly military novel, sketching in minute detail the barrack-room, the mess-room, and garrison society. This would be a difficult task for even an officer, and both Lever and Whyte Melville confined themselves almost entirely to the last two. The author of 'The Royal Celts' is bolder, and, we need not add, has completely failed. He or she is utterly ignorant alike of the terminology, the routine, and the spirit of the army. It is difficult to conceive a *soi-disant* military novel with so many absurd blunders as the book under review. The period is, apparently, from 1879 to 1884. Yet we hear of a Brigadier-General commanding a garrison in Wales, of Remington rifles in the British army, of an adjutant slashing a sergeant of his regiment across the face with a riding whip in front of the barrack guard without the incident being even reported, of an officer marching a file of Roman Catholics—a party is evidently meant—to chapel, and of epaulets being torn by shot during Sir Gerald Graham's first campaign near Suakin. These are but samples of a host of ridiculous mistakes. But the misrepresentation of the spirit of the army, both among officers and soldiers, is even worse. We are told that the hero is a manly young fellow, who accepts his position as a private soldier thoroughly, and is conciliatory to his comrades, yet we are assured that he is the object of hatred and persecution. The author clearly does not know the British soldier, who if a gentleman private is a good fellow, and does not give himself airs, always treats him with consideration and respect. As to the officers, their relations with each other and the men are utterly ridiculous and impossible. Again, a story about the Indian Mutiny is dragged in, the chief feature of which is that an incident which occurred at Allahabad is made to take place at Meerut. Apart from the stupid blunders about mili-

tary life, from which the author might have been saved if he had shown his MS. to even the youngest subaltern, the character of the hero is an impossible one, as is also that of the ruffianly adjutant; and the vulgar, swaggering guardsman is alike nauseous and ridiculous. The conclusion is as flat as the narrative is unsatisfactory.

The hero of 'Hard Held,' which is a sequel to 'Curb and Snaffle,' was last seen on the battle-field of Jhansi. He is now in possession of Conroy Castle, "and with that [what?] respect to his father's wishes has taken holy orders." It is the perpetual rebellion of the sporting and generally unregenerate Adam within the decorous rules of the Anglican priesthood which needs to be held so hard. We are bound to say the Rev. Sir Julian Fitzmurray (it should be Fitzmaurice according to the etymology set forth by the author) succeeds very fairly in making the best of both worlds. At any rate, he has a very good time yachting and fishing, though he has to hunt in black. Sir Randal Roberts is not a Whyte Melville, but he can describe a run fairly, and in this volume introduces a very effective incident when George Hazelhurst, *alias* Coulton Asprey, manages to wire a big fence at a place over which Julian is bound to ride. It is a little difficult to see how this could have been done with such certainty as to the particular spot, although it was not the little red dog, but the little red herring, or its equivalent, which provided sport for the gallant Cropshire on the occasion. Hazelhurst is so unredeemed a villain that perhaps Julian does the pluckiest thing in his life when he marries that gentleman's daughter, though by a not unusual freak of heredity she is personally a "throw-back" to an angel. If another "sequel" is written we should like to know the result of the experiment. In such a story as this the plot is the least important part: stage characters do very well. There is a first old man, who has known the villain on the "Pacific Slope," and, being satisfied he has been burnt on the prairie, becomes extremely limp of backbone when his partner in felony reappears. In the mean time Abel Wilson has been an admirable dry-nurse to the angel, who, of course, considers him her own father. The poor man is on the way to amendment of life when the obnoxious Hazelhurst makes the keeper's lodge too hot for him. There are several other "people we have met": Flash George and Black Sam, and Mrs. Martin the house-keeper. Gertrude running out of the cottage as the keeper's daughter and entering the mansion as the kinswoman and wife of the illustrious baronet is very true to stage life; "May the devil cast me for a lubber on a lee-shore!" indicates theatrically the nationality of the yacht's first officer; and more precious than all is the old astute detective, who tracks crime with the accuracy of a sleuth-hound, but has been for some years rarely found off "the boards." For the rest the book is readable, and, when things *feræ naturæ* are touched on, lifelike and true. But we should have preferred more sport and less "novel."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ADVANTAGE of Nasiru'd-din Shah's late visit to England has been taken by Messrs. Griffiths and Rogers, the joint authors of *In Persia's Golden Days* (Griffiths & Son), to dedicate to that monarch a small volume in eighteen short chapters, describing the career of one of his Majesty's "predecessors on the illustrious throne of Persia," Khusrav Parviz. The reign of the said prince, who flourished in the seventh century of our era, is so rich in historical incident that it is hard to say which are really its salient points. Among those which can the more readily be recalled, it may be noted that, after dethroning his own father, and suffering loss of land and prestige from the invasion of Bahram Chobin (the Varanes of Greek writers), he entered into a league with the Greek Emperor Maurice, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and helped him to clear his country of invaders and rebels. He overran Syria, took possession of Jerusalem, conquered Egypt and part of Asia Minor, and established a camp on the Bosphorus. His contemptuous rejection of Mohammedanism, when invited to accept the new religion, and his love for the beautiful Shirin are, perhaps, the passages in his public life more generally present to the memories of Orientals *en masse*, and are specially dwelt upon in the *brochure* under notice. But that only two of the 189 pages of this narrative should be given to the episode of the devoted Farhad is regrettable. Such treatment, however applicable to history, is unsatisfactory in romance; and as the last is unquestionably the style affected by the authors of this book, we think they would have been amply warranted in making the sculptor of Bésitán a more important personage in the drama. Farhad and Shirin are a couple of names which represent one of the most deeply rooted of Persian love legends, and give the title to a poem (*masnavi*) by Mir 'Akil, surnamed Kausari, a Saiyid of Hamadan in the seventeenth century. Upon the whole, there is instruction as well as entertainment to be derived from the perusal of this small and unpretending volume, but it would have been greatly improved by some kind of preface or introduction, enlightening the reader on the sources of the story related, and showing to what extent fiction has been introduced into the record of truth.

A WELL got-up translation of A. Daudet's *Artists' Wives*, by Laura Ensor, illustrated by Bieler, Myrbach, and Rossi, is produced by Messrs. Routledge & Sons. The illustrations are lively. Note the 'Assault with Violence' on p. 129, and the turkeys on p. 196.

WARD & LOCK'S "Pictorial Guides" to the *Highlands and Islands*, to the *East Coast of Scotland*, and to the *South-West of Scotland* seem extremely full and (as far as we have tested their statements) accurate. There are plenty of maps, and the routes are well arranged.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have sent us new editions of Kingsley's *Prose Idylls*, *The Woodlanders* by Thomas Hardy, Miss C. M. Yonge's *Two Sides of the Shield* and *Nuttie's Father*, and Miss Keary's *Castle Daly*.—From Messrs. Allen & Co. we have the fifth volume of the cabinet edition of Kaye and Mollison's *History of the Mutiny*, which, with maps, marginal notes, and appendices, appears to be complete.

We have on our table *Christianity and Islam in Spain*, A.D. 756-1031, by C. R. Haines (Kegan Paul),—*Rural Rambles: the Herts Border*, by H. J. Foley (Truslove & Shirley),—*Strathpeffer Spa, its Climate and Waters*, by F. Fox (H. K. Lewis),—*The River Towns of Connecticut*, by C. M. Andrews (Baltimore, U.S., Johns Hopkins University),—*Eric and Connie's Cruise in the South Pacific*, by C. F. De M. Malan (Low),—*Three Lectures on English Literature*, by W. S. McCormick (A. Gardner),—*Junior School Composition*, by D. Salmon

(Longmans),—*The Harpur Euclid*, by E. M. Langley and W. S. Phillips, Books III. and IV. (Rivingtons),—*Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel 787-1001 A.D.*, edited by C. Plummer (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*Fundamental Problems*, by Dr. P. Carus (Chicago, U.S., the Open Court Publishing Company),—*Essays towards a Critical Method*, by J. M. Robertson (F. Unwin),—*What is Truth?* by the Duke of Argyll (Edinburgh, Douglas),—*Anglo-Saxon Abolition of Negro Slavery*, by F. W. Newman (Kegan Paul),—*Profit Sharing between Employer and Employee*, by N. P. Gilman (Macmillan),—*The Theory and Practice of Rational Breeding*, by E. Millais ('*Fancier's Gazette*' Office),—*Gaseous Fuel*, by B. H. Thwaita (Whittaker),—*Napoleon and the Russian Campaign, and Power and Liberty*, by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi (Scott),—*Sursum Corda, or Song and Service*, by G. F. E. Scott (Kegan Paul),—*The Children, and other Verses*, by C. M. Dickinson (Low),—*In My Lady's Praise*, by Sir Edwin Arnold, C.S.I. (Trübner),—*Christian Doctrine Harmonized and its Rationality Vindicated*, by J. S. Kedney, 2 vols. (Putnam),—*The Expositor's Bible*, edited by the Rev. W. R. Nicoll: *The Epistles of St. John*, by W. Alexander, D.D., and *The Book of Revelation*, by W. Milligan, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Socrates and Christ*, by R. M. Wenley (Blackwood),—*The Sternness of Christ's Teaching*, by J. F. Bethune-Baker (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes),—*The Lord of Humanity*, by F. J. Gant (Hatchards),—*Die Pluralbildungen der Indogermanischen Neutra*, by J. Schmidt (Nutt),—*Ecloga Leonis et Constantini cum Appendice*, edited by A. G. Monferratus (Athens, Perri Brothers),—*Lord Byron's Don Juan*, edited by J. von Eden (Frankfort-on-Maine, Schauenburg),—and *Griechische Geschichte*, by A. Holm, Part II. (Williams & Norgate). Among New Editions we have *Lawson's Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts* (Butterworths),—*The English Flower-Garden*, by W. Robinson (Murray),—*Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare*, by C. Sleeman (Portsmouth, Griffin),—*Songs and Sonnets*, by P. Acton (Longmans),—*Charlottes*, by Mrs. Everard (Simpkin),—*Fielding's The Adventures of Joseph Andrews* (Barstow),—*Tit-Bits Guide to the Paris Exhibition* ('*Tit-Bits*' Office),—*On Foot through the Peak*, by J. Croston (Heywood),—*Universal Phonography*, by W. Benson (Chapman & Hall),—*The Churchman's Vade Mecum* (Griffith & Farran),—and *Our Lanes and Meadow-paths*, by H. J. Foley (Truslove & Shirley).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Cox's (Rev. S.) *The Bird's Nest*, and other Sermons, popular edition, 12mo, 3/6 cl.
Fraser Prize Essay (The) on Agnosticism, by Veritas Vincit and Beta, 8vo, 3/6 swd.

Law.

County Council Guide for Scotland Act, 1889, Introd., &c., by J. B. Nicolson and W. J. Mure, 8vo, 5/ cl.
Harrell (H.) and Hyde's (C. G.) *Joint-Stock Companies' Practical Guide*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.

Fine Art.

Where Lilies Live and Waters Wind Away, Pictures by E. S. Berkeley, Verses by Bourdillon, roy. 8vo, 6/ bds.

Poetry and the Drama.

Macaulay's (Lord) *Lays of Ancient Rome*, with Ivory and the Armada, Museum Edition, 12mo, 6/ cl.
Whinyate's (A.) *Plays for Young Actors*, 3rd Series, 3/6 cl.

Music.

Brinsmead's (E.) *History of the Pianoforte*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Gizycki's (G. von) *Student's Manual of Ethical Philosophy*, adapted from the German by S. Coit, cr. 8vo, 4/6 cl.
Schopenhauer's (A.) *Religion, a Dialogue, and other Essays*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Garrison (Wm. Lloyd), *Life and Times of*, Vols. 3 and 4, 30/ Philology.

Chamisso's *Peter Schlemihl's Wundersame Geschichte*, edited by E. S. Buchheim, 12mo, 2/ swd.
Menzel's (Prof. C.) *German Exercises and Idioms*, cheap edition, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.

Science.

Bernthsea's (A.) *Text-Book of Organic Chemistry*, cr. 8vo, 9/ Pitman's (C. B.) *Earthquakes*, translated from the French of A. Boscovitz, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.

Walker's (S. F.) *Electricity in our Homes and Workshops*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.

General Literature.

Adams's (M. and D.) *Maid of Orleans and the Great War of the English in France*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Banning and Blessing, by the Author of '*Atelier du Lys*,' cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Barnes's (Rev. P.) *Martyrs to Freedom*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Beale's (A.) *Rose and Mervyn*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.
Bell's (C. F. M.) *From Pharaoh to Fellah*, cr. 4to, 7/6 cl.
Blackie's *Modern Cyclopaedia*, ed. by Annandale, Vol. 3, 6/ Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, illus. by Watson, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.
Campbell's (Mrs. V.) *The Crime of Keziah Keene*, 12mo, 2/6 Carpenter's (E.) *Civilization, its Causes and Cure, and other Essays*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Cooper's (F.) *Oak Openings*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Debenham's (M. H.) *Fairmeadows Farm*, cr. 8vo, 2/ cl.
Felton's (M.) *Eena Romney*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Ford's (G.) *Geoff*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo, 31/6 cl.
Francis's (J.) *The Story of Mary Herries*, 12mo, 2/6 cl.
Frith's (H.) *The Captains of Cadets*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Gilbert's (W. S.) *Fogerty's Fairy, and other Tales*, 3/6 cl.
Green's (E. M.) *The Child of the Caravan*, roy. 16mo, 3/6 cl.
Hardy's (R. F.) *Kilgarrie*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.
Hope's (A. R.) *Romance of the Forests*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Kent's (C.) *Modern Seven Wonders of the World*, 3/6 cl.
Kingston (W. H. G.), *Ballantyne (R. M.), and others' Fifty-two Stories for Boys*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl.
Lawson's (Sir W.) *Wisdom, Grave and Gay*, cr. 8vo, 2/ cl.
Molesworth's (Mrs.) *Neighbours*, illus. by M. E. Edwards, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.
Nanteuil's (Madame P. de) *Captain*, trans. by L. Ensor, 5/ Our Christmas Box, Six Nursery Favourites, illus. by A. Chasemore and W. Gibbon, imp. 16mo, 2/6 cl.
Peard's (F.) *The Blue Dragon*, illus. cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Saxby's (J. M. E.) *Kate and Jean, the History of Two Young and Independent Spinners*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Seymour's (M.) *Ada Norman's Trials and Difficulties*, 2/6 cl.
Star of Gezer, the King's Daughter, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.
Vine's (F. T.) *Ices Plain and Decorated, How to Make and How to Serve*, cr. 8vo, 2/ cl.
Weeks's (L. E.) *Jacqueline, a True Tale of the French Revolution of 1789*, cr. 8vo, 3/ cl.
Yonge's (C. M.) *Scenes and Characters*, cheap edition, 3/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Gestel (A. van): *De Justitia et Lege Civilis*, 3m. 50.
Schulte (A.): *De Restitutione atque Indole Genuine Versionis Græce in Libro Judicum*, 1m. 50.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Garnier (C.): *L'Histoire de l'Habitation Humaine*, 25 Eaux-fortes, 50fr.
Garnier (C.): *L'Observatoire de Nice*, 60fr.
Sabine (H.): *Table Analytique et Synthétique du Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française par Viollet-le-Duc*, 20fr.
Strebel (H.): *Alt-Mexiko. Archæologische Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte seiner Bewohner*, Vol. 2, 100m.

History and Biography.

Finke (H.): *Forschungen u. Quellen zur Geschichte d. Konstanzer Konzils*, 10m.
Gregorovius (F.): *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter*, Vol. 2, 9m. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Bastian (A.): *Indonesien, od. die Inseln d. Malayischen Archipel*, Part 4, 7m.
Henrique (L.): *Colonies d'Amérique*, 3fr. 50.

Science.

Pojero (L.): *Flora Sicula*: Vol. 1, Pt. 1, Polypetala-Thalamiflora, 30fr.

Philology.

Adam (Dr.): *Die Aristotelische Theorie vom Epos nach ihrer Entwicklung bei Griechen u. Römern*, 3m.
Ammon (G.): *De Dionysii Halicarnassensis Librorum Rhetoricorum Fonitibus*, 1m. 80.
Bell (A.): *De Locativi in prisca Latinitate Viet Uso*, 1m. 50.

General Literature.

Castellane (Marquis de): *La Politique Conservatrice*, 6fr.
Metzer (M.): *Le Livre des Parterres Fleuris d'Aboul-Walid-Merwan-Ibn-Djanah*, 15fr.

THE BALLAD OF DEAD MEN'S BAY.

THE sea swings owre the slants of sand,
All white with winds that drive;
The sea swirls up to the still dim strand,
Where nae man comes alive.

At the grey soft edge of the fruitless surf
A light flame sinks and springs;
At the grey soft rim of the flowerless turf
A low flame leaps and clings.

What light is this on a sunless shore,
What gleam on a starless sea?
Was it earth's or hell's waste womb that bore
Such births as should not be?

As lithe snakes turning, as bright stars burning,
They bicker and beckon and call;
As wild waves churning, as wild winds yearning,
They flicker and climb and fall.

A soft strange cry from the landward rings—
"What ails the sea to shine?"
A keen sweet note from the spray's rim springs—
"What fires are these of thine?"

"A soul am I that was born on earth
For ae day's waesome span:
Death bound me fast on the bourn of birth
Ere I were christened man.

"A light by night, I fleet and fare
Till the day of wrath and woe;
On the hems of earth and the skirts of air
Winds hurl me to and fro."

"O well is thee, though the weird be strange
That bids thee flit and flee;
For hope is child of the womb of change,
And hope keeps watch with thee."

"When the years are gone, and the time is come,
God's grace may give thee grace;
And thy soul may sing, though thy soul were dumb,
And shine before God's face."

"But I, that lighten and revel and roll
With the foam of the plunging sea,
No sign is mine of a breathing soul
That God should pity me."

"Nor death, nor heaven, nor hell, nor birth,
Hath part in me nor mine:
Strong lords are these of the living earth,
And loveless lords of thine."

"But I that know nor lord nor life
More sure than storm or spray,
Whose breath is made of sport and strife,
Whereon shall I find stay?"

"And wouldst thou change thy doom with me,
Full fain with thee would I:
For the life that lightens and lifts the sea
Is more than earth or sky."

"And what if the day of doubt and doom
Shall save nor suite nor me?
I would not rise from the slain world's tomb
If there be no more sea."

"Take he my soul that gave my soul,
And give it thee to keep;
And me, while seas and stars shall roll,
Thy life that falls on sleep."

That word went up through the mirk mid sky,
And even to God's own ear:
And the Lord was ware of the keen twin cry,
And wroth was he to hear.

He's tane the soul of the unsained child
That fled to death from birth;
He's tane the light of the wan sea wild,
And bid it burn on earth."

He's given the ghaist of the babe new-born
The gift of the water-sprite,
To ride on revel from morn to morn
And roll from night to night."

He's given the sprite of the wild wan sea
The gift of the new-born man,
A soul for ever to bide and be
When the years have filled their span."

When a year was gone and a year was come,
O loud and loud cried they—
"For the lee-lang year thou hast held us dumb;
Take now thy gifts away!"

O loud and lang they cried on him,
And sair and sair they prayed:
"Is the face of thy grace as the night's face grim
For those thy wrath has made?"

A cry more bitter than tears of men
From the rim of the dim grey sea;—
"Give me my living soul again,
The soul thou gavest me,
The doom and the dole of kindly men,
To bide my weird and be!"

A cry more keen from the wild low land
Than the wail of waves that roll;—
"Take back the gift of a loveless hand,
Thy gift of doom and dole,
The weird of men that bide on land;
Take from me, take my soul!"

The hands that smite are the hands that spare;
They build and break the tomb;
They turn to darkness and dust and air
The fruits of the waste earth's womb;
But never the gift of a granted prayer,
The dole of a spoken doom."

Winds may change at a word unheard,
But none may change the tides:
The prayer once heard is as God's own word;
The doom once dealt abides."

And ever a cry goes up by day,
And ever a wail by night;
And nae ship comes by the weary bay
But her shipmen hear them wail and pray,
And see with earthly sight

The twofold flames of the twin lights play
Where the sea-banks green and the sea-floods grey
Are proud of peril and fain of prey,
And the sand quakes ever; and ill fare they
That look upon that light.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS AT STOCKHOLM.

(First Notice.)

September 6, 1889.

THE Eighth International Congress of Orientalists was opened on Monday, September 2nd, at Stockholm, by the King of Sweden and Norway in person. Although the object of the present notice is to describe the literary rather than the ceremonial or festive aspect of the meeting, it may be nevertheless at once stated that the active and genial interest shown by the sovereign in all the proceedings of this Congress forms a feature distinguishing it from all its predecessors. The meeting was held in the largest room of "Riddarhuset," the Palace of the Nobility, which presented a scene far more brilliant and varied than is usual in gatherings of scholars. Besides the presence of several members of the royal family and of the *corps diplomatique*, characteristic interest was added to the scene by the national costumes of the Oriental members, as well as by the academical dress worn, more especially by representatives of English and of Dutch universities, in accordance with the desire of the committee.

His Majesty opened the proceedings with a short and admirably expressed speech of welcome, and was followed by M. d'Ehrenheim, the President of the Congress, and by Count Landberg, the General Secretary, to whose exertions the success of the present gathering has been mainly due. The last-named speaker concluded a somewhat long discourse by the announcement of the award of the prizes and honours conferred in connexion with Semitic literature. The King of Sweden had in 1886 announced two prizes for competition in this branch of Oriental research. No essays, however, were submitted from Europe, owing to the difficulty, in the present state of this branch of research, of adequately treating the subjects, which were (1) the history of Semitic literature and (2) Arab civilization before Mohammed. Of the several Oriental competitors only one, Shaikh Al-Alûsi, of Baghdad, was deemed worthy of mention, a medal being awarded to him. His Majesty, however, took the opportunity of bestowing gold medals on two distinguished scholars whose published works had been considered to be the most valuable extant productions relating to the subjects proposed. The first medal was accordingly awarded to Prof. Noeldeke, of Straßburg, and was handed to the German Ambassador, as the professor's delicate health had prevented his attending in person. The second was received amid great applause by Dr. Ignaz Goldziher, of Buda-Pesth. Prof. de Goeje, of Leyden, also received a decoration from the Khedive in recognition of his well-known services to Arabic literature by the publication of his *magnum opus*, *At-Tabari*. The head of the firm of the publishers of the same work, Mr. van Oordt (Brill & Co., Leyden), was similarly honoured. The sitting was somewhat unduly prolonged by the speeches of the foreign delegates, some countries being represented by several speakers, not all of whom followed the happy example of brevity set by the royal chairman. Much interest was felt by English and Anglo-Indian members in a speech from Jivanji Modi, the Parsi delegate, who concluded an oration in Zend (perhaps the first instance of the employment of that language on a public occasion in Europe) by some remarks in English eminently characteristic of the enthusiastic native of India. His Majesty was probably not a little surprised to hear himself suddenly apostrophized, "O thou monarch of the North.....mayest thou be rich in health, wealth, and progeny!" The sections were then formed, the chief sections—the Semitic Ia. and

the Aryan—being presided over in each case by three scholars in rotation, the former by MM. de Kremer, Schefer, and de Goeje, the latter by Profs. Max Müller, Weber, and von Spiegel.

Section Ia. (Semitic, Islam) has held two sittings. At the first a tribute was paid to the memory of Fleischer, Wright, and Amari, and Dr. Ethé, of Aberystwith, announced the publication of a general catalogue of Arabic MSS. Communications were made in Arabic by two Oriental members, and a valuable paper was read by Dr. Hommel on some newly found Arabic inscriptions, which he discussed mainly from a paleographic point of view.

On Thursday the sectional meeting was opened by the presentation of a memoir by Dr. Leitner, of Woking, on Mohammedanism. Dr. Leitner introduced this presentation by some remarks in Turkish (the first instance of the use of that language at an Oriental Congress), which were warmly received by the Mohammedans present. The most important paper of the sitting was Dr. Goldziher's extremely valuable dissertation, 'Zur ältesten Geschichte des Hadith.' Much interest was also excited by the reading of a clever *qasida* in honour of King Oscar and the Congress.

Section Ib. represents the non-Islamitic Semitic languages, and has held three meetings. At the first short, but valuable communications were made by Prof. Guidi and by the Abbé Strassmaier, well known to scholars as a successful worker on cuneiform inscriptions in the British Museum. The greater part of the time was, however, taken up by the discussion raised by the suggestive paper of Dr. Jensen, which aroused the controversial vigour of M. Jules Oppert, a familiar figure at Oriental Congresses.

On Wednesday Prof. D. H. Müller gave some notes on two of his important works on Semitic epigraphy. Prof. Halévy's paper on Cyrus gave rise to a discussion in which MM. Oppert, Schrader, and others took part. Dr. Ginsburg exhibited and explained a portion of his new Massoretic text of the Old Testament. Dr. Chwolson, Dr. Merx, and other well-known scholars joined in the discussion. During the last paper, read by Dr. Oppert, King Oscar visited the section, and was specially thanked by it.

On Thursday the first part of an important work by Dr. Bachmann, 'Corpus Juris Abessinorum,' was commended to the section by Prof. Dillmann. Dr. Klein's paper on the book of Judith gave rise to considerable discussion; and great interest was evinced in Prof. Chwolson's paper on the Nestorian inscriptions found in Central Asia. Dr. Ginsburg's interesting announcement of a new series of the Palaeographical Society was fittingly followed by a few remarks from the same speaker in memory of the late Prof. W. Wright, the promoter of the original series. The members rose from their places in honour of the deceased scholar, and Dr. Ginsburg's motion of condolence with his widow was carried.

In Section II. (Aryan languages), though several valuable papers have been communicated of an academical nature, there has been less than usual of the element of fresh discovery that forms the most acceptable feature of sectional meetings. The discussions also have been less animated than is often the case. On Tuesday Mr. Dhruva, the delegate of the Gaikwar, gave a notice of a work existing at Jeypore, but admitted to date only from the last century, by Jagaunātha Pandit. The statement that this work, though in itself very interesting, contained a portion of the lost books of Euclid, was questioned by Dr. Bühler. A short address from Dr. Jolly on Hārta was succeeded by the great paper of the morning, that of Prof. Oldenberg on the Upanishads, which gave occasion for a long speech from Prof. Weber, who was followed by Dr. E. Kuhn and others. Jivanji Modi's paper on the Haoma in the Avesta was received

with less courteous toleration than might have been expected from the assembly that heard it.

The sitting of Wednesday began with a valuable paper from Dr. Hillebrandt on the Sāmanas. An attempt by Count de Gubernatis, surely praiseworthy in itself, to add a certain liveliness to the proceedings by an illustrated account of some points in late-Indian mythology, was rather curtly dismissed by the president, Dr. Weber. Dr. Johansson, who was followed by Dr. Bühler, gave a very important account of a recent work on the northern versions of Asoka's edicts. Dr. Peterson made some brief, but very interesting remarks on his recent discovery of a Buddhist work on logic, just edited by him in the "Bibliotheca Indica." Dr. Leumann gave a learned, though withal somewhat ill-arranged paper on the Avasyaka commentaries and other works of Jaina literature.

I must reserve notices of the meeting of this section on September 5th, as also of the less numerous meetings of the remaining Sections III. to V. (Egypt, the Far East, and Polynesia). Of the reception given to the Congress and the brilliant series of *fêtes* provided for it, it must suffice at present to say that they have quite eclipsed all the previous meetings of the Congress. Though some minor arrangements have been occasionally defective, the general feeling of members is one of the most cordial gratitude to Count Landberg and his colleagues, both Swedish and Norwegian, as well as to their royal patron for his frank, hearty, and genial kindness. B.

VILLIERS DE L'ISLE-ADAM.

21, Chandos Road, Buckingham, Sept. 7, 1889.

ALLOW me to add a few details to the account of the late Villiers de l'Isle-Adam in to-day's *Athenæum*. Philippe Auguste Mathias de Villiers de l'Isle-Adam was born at St. Brieuc, November 7th, 1840. The following is, I believe, a complete list of his works: 'Premières Poésies,' 1859 (this contains 'Fantaisies Nocturnes,' 'Hermosa,' 'Les Préludes,' and 'Chant du Calvaire'); 'Isis,' 1862 (the first and, as it proved, the last part of a projected series of philosophical romances, of which 'Isis' was to be the general title, "la formule collective"); 'Elén,' a drama in three acts in prose, 1864; 'Morgane,' a drama in five acts in prose, 1865; 'Claire Lenoir, Étude Physiologique,' 1867; 'L'Evasion,' a drama in one act in prose, 1870; 'La Révolte,' a drama in one act in prose, 1870; 'Azraël, Poème en Prose,' 1878; 'Le Nouveau Monde,' drama in five acts in prose, 1880; 'Les Contes Cruels,' 1880; 'L'Eve Future,' 1886; 'Akédyséiril,' 1886; 'L'Amour Suprême,' 1886; 'Histoires Insolites,' 1888; 'Nouveaux Contes Cruels,' 1889. The poem 'Axel' appeared in six numbers of *La Jeune France* in 1886; it was to be published in a volume, with some modifications of no great importance, but I do not think the volume has yet appeared. Works metaphysical, historical, dramatic, have again and again been announced: it is doubtful whether any of them are in a sufficiently advanced state for publication. Had Villiers lived to the age of Hugo his works would still have been incomplete, his designs still far from accomplishment. It is by the 'Contes Cruels' that his name will live; there, for once, is a perfectly finished masterpiece. In an article which is about to appear in the *Woman's World* I have tried to give some idea of the power and fascination of this extraordinary book—certainly one of the triumphs of contemporary French literature. Contemporary French literature just now is a subject which the Vigilance Committee should make one chary of recommending to English readers; and perhaps the impeccable 'Démouilles de Bienfâilâtre' would not find favour in the eyes of Mr. Coote. But I have often wished that an English translation of the 'Contes Cruels' might be made by some thoroughly competent hand: the difficulty is to

find any one who at the same time can and will undertake so hard a task. If any such ideal person should chance to read this letter I should be glad to hear from that person. I have M. de Villiers' authority to deal with any "traducteur sérieux" who is willing and able to produce a really artistic version of what is certainly one of the most difficult and intractable of masterpieces.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

ISAAC BARROW.

67, Granville Park, Blackheath, Sept. 10, 1889.

I NOTICED in the number of the *Athenæum* for September 7th the letter regarding Dr. Isaac Barrow's portrait at Star Corner, Bermondsey. Having an engraving of Dr. Barrow, I took it this morning to Mr. Elnor's shop at Bermondsey, and asked to see the painting, which was courteously brought for my inspection. I found the position of the face in the painting is not the same as in the engraving. But to me it is evident that the painting and the engraving are representative of the same person, and that the painting is the portrait of Dr. Isaac Barrow.

I may say that I gave the copy of the engraving to Mrs. Elnor as a means of further identification.

WM. LOCKHART.

A MANUSCRIPT OF DEAN COLET.

IN the Eleventh Report of the Historical MSS. Commission is a short notice, by the Rev. W. D. Macray, of a manuscript of Dean Colet, preserved in the library of Hornby Castle, Yorkshire. Having lately been allowed to examine this by the kindness of the Duke of Leeds, I think a few additional particulars of it may not be without interest.

The MS. is on fine vellum, size of page about 11 in. by 7 in., and the quires are in eights. The handwriting is that of Peter Meghen, the famous one-eyed scribe of Brabant. Many headings and marginal notes are in Colet's own hand. The volume contains not only the abstracts of the Hierarchies of Dionysius, which Mr. Macray mentions, but also the treatise 'De Sacramentis Ecclesie.' Its contents are, in fact, just the same as those of the St. Paul's School MS., from which the above treatises were edited in 1867 and 1869. There are peculiarities which seem to prove that the school MS. was copied directly from this one. For instance, there are erasures here and there in the Hornby Castle MS., where a word or syllable has been scratched out, and a blank left for the scribe to supply. In the school MS. the corresponding places are simply blank. But what is most important is that from this newly found MS. a missing passage of some length can now be supplied. The school MS., the only one previously known to contain the 'Ecclesiastical Hierarchy,' was deficient in one leaf. (See pp. 50, 198 of the printed edition.) This passage, in which Colet speaks of men acting here on earth a "comedian angelicam" is found on leaf 62 of the Hornby Castle MS.

The previous history of the book I have not been able to trace. The binding is old, and bears impressed a coat of arms which I cannot identify. Part of the bearings are those of the Cecil family. That being the case, the book may have once belonged to the Lord Burghley of Elizabeth's time, and have come to him as a gift from his correspondent Archbishop Parker, who is known to have been the possessor of several of Colet's MSS.

J. H. LUPTON.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE annual meeting of this Association is finally fixed to take place at Gray's Inn in the first week of October, namely, on Wednesday, the 2nd, and the two days following. Papers will be read on the morning of each day. The afternoons will be employed, according to present arrangements, in visits on Wednesday to the Mint, to the Mercers' Hall, to that of the

Merchant Taylors, and to the Barber Surgeons' Hall. A reception in the Stationers' Hall will probably occupy the evening. In the afternoon of Thursday the librarians will be received at the British Museum, and in the evening the Lord Mayor will welcome them to a conversazione. The afternoon of Friday will be spent in an inspection of Grosvenor House and its famous picture gallery and in a visit to Dorchester House, Park Lane. A dinner will be given on Friday evening by the Reception Committee to all the librarians attending the meeting. Some projects are afoot for Saturday morning, but nothing has yet been decided.

Inquiries or other communications should be addressed to Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister, 53, Berners Street, W., or to Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, Gray's Inn, W.C., Honorary Secretaries of the Association; or to Mr. J. B. Bailey or Mr. D. W. Douthwaite, Gray's Inn, Honorary Local Secretaries. Contributions to the Reception Fund may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. H. R. Tedder, Librarian, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., or to Mr. Charles Welsh, Librarian, Guildhall, E.C.

R. H.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co.'s announcements for the autumn publishing season include a new volume of poems by Lord Tennyson,—a new volume of essays by Prof. Huxley,—'The Elements of Politics,' by Prof. H. Sidgwick,—'Problems of Greater Britain,' by Sir Charles Dilke,—'Wild Beasts and their Ways in Asia, Africa, America, 1845-1888,' by Sir Samuel W. Baker, illustrated,—'Lectures and Essays,' by Prof. Ray Lankester,—'On Style: with other Studies in Literature,' by Walter Pater,—'Royal Edinburgh: her Saints, Kings, and Scholars,' by Mrs. Oliphant, with illustrations by George Reid, R.S.A.,—a new edition of Mr. Maxwell Lyte's 'History of Eton College,'—Walton and Cotton's 'Complete Angler,' with an introduction by James Russell Lowell, illustrated,—'A History of the Later Roman Empire from Arcadius to Irene, A.D. 395-800,' by John B. Bury,—'Travels in India of John Baptista Tavernier, Baron of Aubonne,' a new translation by Prof. V. Ball, illustrated,—'Walpole,' by John Morley, in 'Twelve English Statesmen,'—two new volumes of 'English Men of Action,'—'Monk,' by Julian Corbett; 'Strafford,' by H. D. Traill,—the following volumes in the Popular Edition of the 'English Men of Letters' series: 'Addison,' by W. J. Courthope; 'Bacon,' by the Dean of St. Paul's; 'Coleridge,' by H. D. Traill; 'Sir Philip Sidney,' by J. A. Symonds; and 'Keats,' by Sidney Colvin,—'Eminent Women of our Times,' by Millicent Garrett Fawcett,—'A Memory of Edward Thring,' by the Rev. J. H. Skrine,—'Letters of Keats,' edited by Sidney Colvin,—a new and revised edition of 'The Poetical Works of John Milton,' edited by Prof. Masson,—'The Cradle of the Aryans,' by G. H. Rendall,—'The Makers of Modern Italy: Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi,' three lectures delivered at Oxford, by J. A. R. Marriott,—'Readings on the Purgatorio of Dante, chiefly based on the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola,' by the Hon. William Warren Vernon,—'The Manx Witch, and other Poems,' by T. E. Brown,—a new edition of 'The Human Tragedy,' by Alfred Austin,—'Individualism: a System of Politics,' by Wordsworth Donisthorpe,—'Logical Papers,' by W. Stanley Jevons,—'Capital and Interest,' by Prof. Böhm-Bawerk, English edition prepared with the author's sanction by William Smart,—and 'Elements of the Art of War,' by Prof. James Mercier.

The new novels announced by the same firm are 'Heritage of Dedlow Marsh,' and other Stories,' by Bret Harte,—'A Reputed Changeling,' by Charlotte M. Yonge,—'The New Continent,' by Mrs. Worthey,—'John Vale's Guardian,' by D. Christie Murray,—and new and cheaper editions, in monthly

volumes, of the works of Mr. F. Marion Crawford and Judge Thomas Hughes. The new volumes of "Macmillan's Three-and-Sixpenny Novels" are "The Woodlanders," by Thomas Hardy; "Aunt Rachel," by D. Christie Murray; and "Louisiana; and That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; but the most important new departure in serial novels is a sixpenny edition of Charles Kingsley's novels in monthly volumes. There are also announced "The Rectory Children," by Mrs. Molesworth, with illustrations by Walter Crane,—"Flowers of Paradise: Words, Music, and Designs," by Reginald Hallward,—three new numbers of Macmillan's half-crown series of books for children: "The Lances of Lynwood," "The Little Duke," and "Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe," all by Miss Yonge,—and a new edition of "A Year with the Birds," by W. Warde Fowler, illustrated. Other works are "Cameos from English History," by Charlotte M. Yonge: Seventh Series, "The Rebellion and Restoration, 1642-1678,"—a second edition of Mr. Justice Stephen's "General View of the Criminal Law of England,"—a third edition of Prof. Dicey's "Lectures introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution,"—a new edition of Bishop Lightfoot's "The Apostolic Fathers: Part II. S. Ignatius—S. Polycarp," an abridged edition of "The Apostolic Fathers," and a new edition of "St. Clement of Rome: The Two Epistles to the Corinthians,"—"The Permanent Elements of Religion," being the Bampton Lectures for 1887, by W. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon,— "Epistle to the Hebrews," by Canon Westcott, —and "An Introduction to the Thirty-nine Articles," by Canon Maclaur.

In the "Classical Library" Messrs. Macmillan promise "Æschylus: The Suppliants," a revised text, with introduction, critical notes, commentary, and translation, by T. G. Tucker; "Æschylus: Agamemnon," with introduction and notes by A. W. Verrall; and "Tacitus: The Histories," edited, with introduction and notes, by the Rev. W. A. Spooner and H. M. Spooner. They also announce Herodotus, translated by G. C. Macaulay, and the first volume of Xenophon, translated by H. G. Dakyns. In the "Classical Series" are enumerated "Plautus: Amphitruo," edited by Arthur Palmer; "Pliny: Letters, Books I. and II.," edited by James Cowan; "Plutarch: Lives of Galba and Otho," edited by E. G. Hardy; and "Tacitus: Histories, III.-V.," edited by A. D. Godley,—in "Elementary Classics," Livy, Books XXI., XXII. (separately), edited by W. W. Capes and J. E. Melhuish; "Virgil: Æneid, VII.," edited by the Rev. Arthur Calvert; and "Virgil: Georgics, I.," edited by T. E. Page,— "Macmillan's Latin Course," Part II., by A. M. Cook,—and "Roman Literature," by Prof. A. S. Wilkins, a new number of "Literature Primers." Other works are "Chronological Outlines of English Literature," by F. Ryland,—six new volumes of "English Classics for Indian Students": "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, Arcades, Sonnets, &c.," and "Comus," both edited by William Bell, and "The Tempest," "Cymbeline," "Othello," and "Twelfth Night," all edited by K. Deighton,— "Heinrich von Eichenfels," by Christ. von Schmidt, edited, with vocabulary and exercises, by G. Eugène Fasnacht,— "Analytical History of England," by Arthur M. D. Du Pré,— "School Atlas," by John Bartholomew,— "A Geography of Europe," by James Sime, M.A.,—"The Middle Class Cookery Book," edited and compiled by the Manchester School of Domestic Cookery,—and "A Guide to District Nurses," by Mrs. Dacre Craven.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s new biographical and historical books include "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life," by the Rev. J. W. Diggle,— "Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," edited by her son,— "Louisa M. Alcott: her Life, Letters, and Journals," edited by Ednah D. Cheney,— "The Queen's Prime Ministers," a series of political biographies, edited by Stuart J. Reid: "Lord Melbourne," by Dr. Dunckley; "Lord

Palmerston," by Lord Lorne; "Lord Beaconsfield," by J. A. Froude; and "Mr. Gladstone," by G. W. E. Russell,— "George Washington," in the series of "American Statesmen," by Henry Cabot Lodge,— "Sylvanus Redivivus (Rev. John Mitford): with a Short Memoir of his Friend and Fellow Naturalist Edward Jesse," by Mrs. Houston,— "The Principal Dramatic Works of Thomas William Robertson, with Memoir by his Son," illustrated with six photogravure portraits,— "Reminiscences of a Boyhood in the Early Part of the Century: a Fragment of a Life," a new story by an Old Hand,— "Oliver Cromwell and his Protectorate: an Elucidation drawn from Contemporary Evidence," by Reginald F. D. Palgrave,— "Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne," by J. R. Lowell,— "Memories of Fifty Years," by Lester Wallack, small edition,— "The Ancient History of the Maori: his Mythology and Traditions. Horo-Uta or Taki-Tumu Migration," by John White, Vols. I. to IV.,—and "The History of the Silk Trade," by James Burnley.

The books of travel and adventure announced by the same firm are "Australia Twice Traversed," by Ernest Giles, illustrated,— "The Land of an African Sultan," travels in Morocco, by Walter B. Harris,— "Journal of Voyage of H.M.S. Enterprise in search of Sir John Franklin, as recorded by Sir Richard Collinson," with introduction by his brother, Major-General Collinson,— "Trooper and Redskin: Recollections of Life in the North-West Mounted Police, Canada, 1884-8," by John G. Donkin,— "Friesland and Meres, and through the Netherlands: the Voyage of a Family in a Norfolk Wherry," by H. Montagu Doughty,— "Cruisings in the Cascades: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration, Hunting, Amateur Photography, and Fishing," by G. O. Shields ("Coquina"),—"Blacks and Bushrangers; or, Adventures in North Queensland," by E. B. Kennedy, illustrated,— "New Zealand for the Emigrant, Invalid, and Tourist," by J. Murray Moore, M.D.,—"Through Atolls, and Islands in the Great South Sea," by F. J. Moss, illustrated,— "Through David's Realm," by the Rev. E. S. Tompkins, illustrated,— "The Lesser Antilles: a Guide for Settlers in the British West Indies, and Tourist's Companion," by Owen T. Bulkeley,—and "Five Months' Fine Weather in Canada, Western United States, and Mexico," by Mrs. Carbutt. Their new novels include "Kit and Kitty," by R. D. Blackmore,— "Agnes Surriage," by E. L. Bynner,— "Randall Trevor," by H. P. Earl,— "In Satan's Bonds," by F. Eastwood,— "Duchess Frances," by Sarah Tytler,— "Betwixt the Forelands," by W. Clark Russell, and an entirely new edition of his sea stories,— new editions of Mr. Black's "In Far Lochaber" and Mr. Stuart Cumberland's "The Vasty Deep,"—and "The Witch of Atlas: a Ballooning Story," by Miss H. Bowden. Their juvenile literature contains seven new volumes of "Low's Series of Standard Books for Boys,"—"The Conquest of the Moon: a Story of the Bayou," by André Laurie,— "The Maid of the Golden Age," by H. McLean,— "Adrift in the Pacific," by Jules Verne,— "Trying to find Europe," by W. L. Alden,— "Lost in Africa: a Tale of Adventure," by F. H. Winder,—and "Sir Ludar: a Tale of the Days of Good Queen Bess," by Talbot Baines Reed.

Of works in general literature Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. promise "City Legends," by Will Carleton,— "The Colonial Year-Book," edited by A. J. R. Trendell, C.M.G.,—"The Struggle for Immortality," by Mrs. E. Stuart Phelps,— a new edition of "Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin," with explanatory notes by Charles Edmonds,— "Philosophia Ultima; or, Science of the Sciences: an Historical and Critical Introduction to the Final Philosophy as issuing from the Harmony of Science and Religion," by Prof. C. Woodruff Shields,— "Personally Conducted," by F. R. Stockton,— "The Dignity of Man: Select Sermons," by Bishop Harris, of Michigan,— "Death no Bane," a new translation of Cicero's first Tusculan Disputation, by Robert Black,— "English Idylls," by

Dr. P. H. Emerson,— "An Irish Midsummer Night's Dream: a Legend of the Shannon," related by John Bickerdyke,— "Complete Cookery Book," by Miss Mary Harrison,— "The Art of Housekeeping: a Bridal Garland," by Mrs. Haweis,— "Wee Folk, Good Folk: a Fantasy," by Ethel Wilmot Buxton,— "Homes of Taste: Economical Hints on Furniture and Decoration," by J. E. Panton,— "The Eiffel Tower," by G. Tissandier,— "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," by Hannis Taylor,— "Lad and Lass," by Thorrodsen, translated from the Icelandic by A. M. Reeves,— "The Shorthand of Arithmetic," by John Jackson,— and "Obeah; or, Witchcraft in the West Indies," by H. H. J. Bell.

Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier's announcements for the new season include "Sheila," by Annie S. Swan,— "The Luck of the House," by Adeline Sergeant, 2 vols., and a cheaper edition of "Seventy Times Seven," by the same author,— "Kilgarvie," by Robina F. Hardy,— "Kate and Jean: the History of Two Young and Independent Spinners," by Jessie M. E. Saxby,— "Barbara Leybourne: a Story of Eighty Years Ago," by Sarah Selina Hamer,— and "Lally Letham's Will: a Tale of the Great City," by A. Rycroft Taylor. In religious literature: "Manliness, and other Sermons," by the late Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, with a preface by Dr. Alexander Maclaren,—and "Life's Stages: their Duties and Opportunities," by the Rev. James Stark.

TYNDALE'S TESTAMENT.

THE article on Dr. Edgar's "Bibles of England" is so surprising that it stirs one up to give a few authorities on the other side. By this review of the Protestant Bible it is made to appear that the Reformers were generally wrong, either in manner or matter. Tyndale is censured for speaking disrespectfully of the Pope and Church dignitaries; but seeing he was opposed to them, and wished to let in light which he hoped would destroy their power for evil, how could it be otherwise? This was no new manner of speaking. They had been lampooned and satirized by many, among others by Albert Dürer and Wohlgemut, the latter of whom illustrated A. Koberger's German Bible of 1483 with large woodcuts, one of which represented the Pope and cardinals in hell, much to the delight of that "arch-fiend" Martin Luther, who certainly did not treat the prelate with much courtesy; and that party retaliated to the best of their ability, one of their caricatures representing the devil carrying Martin's head, the nose of which is elongated and turned into the "chanter" of a bagpipe, which the fiend fingers, while he blows into his ear lustily. But it is not generally thought Luther's strong language was "the greatest hindrance to the circulation of the Scriptures" in Germany. And why should such a manner of speaking be a hindrance in England? Just the reverse. The Geneva Bible, which the reviewer considers so offensive, was the most popular of all, and continued to be printed even after the publication of the 1611 or King James version. In censuring Tyndale's Testament the reviewer brings forward notes which were neither in it nor in Matthew's Bible. There were two editions of Tyndale's Testament published simultaneously, one with and the other without glosses or marginal notes, and both editions were burnt alike, so it could not be on account of the notes that they were condemned. Tonstall, Bishop of London, denounced both impressions in October, 1526. And Richard Harmon was imprisoned at Antwerp in 1528, being charged by John Hackett, the English envoy, with "having received books from a German merchant (viz., New Testament in English, without a gloss) and sold them to an English merchant, who has had them conveyed to England." When Bishop Tonstall conceived the brilliant idea of buying Tyndale's Testa-

ments to burn, the chronicler quaintly remarks that the bishop,

"thinking that he had God by the toe, when in dede he had (as after he thought) the Deuell by the fiste, said, gentle maister Packington, do your diligence and get them, and with all my hart I will paye for them whatsoeuer they cost you, for the bokes are erroneus and naughtes, and I intend surely to destroy them at Paul's Crosse."

"The bokes are erroneus and naughtes," "were euill translated."

"Wherefore all suche bookes were prohibited & commaundement geuen by the kyng to the byshoppes, that they, calling to them the best learned men of the vniuersities, should cause a new translation to be made, so that the people should not be ignoraunt in the law of God: And notwithstanding this commaundement, the byshoppes dyd nothing at al to set forth a new translation, which caused the people to study Tindall's translation."

Just so; "the bishops did nothing at all to set forth a new translation"; and the Archbishop even thought it would not be "till a day after Domesday." For more than a century they had been condemning persons to death as heretics, merely because they had read or had learnt some portion of the Scripture in English. No matter who the translator, the Scripture in English was in itself sufficient to brand men with heresy, and many were burnt for that reason. Even the mild and jocular More wrote afterwards: "Yt is enough for good cristen men that knowe those thinges for heresy, to abhorre and burn vpye his bokes and the lykers of them with them." And yet your reviewer wonders that Tyndale wrote of such persecutors in uncomplimentary terms.

If the bishops and priests were so willing that the peoples should have the Scriptures at and before the time of Tyndale, where are the Scriptures they were so willing for them to have? They did not put forth a New Testament till more than fifty years after Tyndale's, nor the complete Bible till seventy-five years after Coverdale's, and then "it was such a translation as needed to be translated."

One of these dignitaries declared, "We must root out printing, or printing will root out us." A contemporary writer says, "They opposed the English Bible before they knew whether the translation were good or bad." This is shown by the seizure of the sheets of the 1539 Bible while being printed by Regnault at Paris. The Bishop of London "wold haue made the old deane Colet of paules an heretyke for translatynge the Pater noster in englyshe, had not the bysshope of canterbury holpe the deane." Edward Lee, the king's almoner (who became Archbishop of York in 1531), wrote a letter to the king from Bordeaux, December 2nd, 1525, in which he says:—

"All our forfades gouernours of the Churche of England, hathe with all diligence forbed and exchued publication of Englishe Bibles, as apperthe in Constitutions provinciall of the Churche of England."

The reviewer quotes four passages from Tyndale's Testament to support the charge of tampering with the text, in which he is very unfortunate, for, with the exception of one word in one text, all these passages continued to be printed exactly the same in many editions of the "Great Bible" from 1539 to 1566, as I find by examination of various copies. These Bibles were altered and corrected over and over again, published with the sanction of the king, "cum priuilegio," and in 1540 "Appoynted to the vse of the churches" was first put upon the title. Some of them were "overseen and perused" by Bishops Heath and Tonsall. Yet Tonsall, who had made himself so busy against Tyndale, and whom More described as so learned "that the whole world hath not at this day any more learned, wiser, or better," did not alter the passages which the reviewer terms "designed" tamperings. The only alteration made in the texts in question, by the bishops and other learned men, was in Acts xiv. 13, where they left out "church" and put "porch" only. The

criticism of the rendering "knowledge with the mouth" is apparently made in ignorance of the fact that it is the old form of the word, and was constantly used by Wycliffe, Tyndale, &c., where we now use "acknowledge."

Objection also is made to a note in the Geneva Bible on Rev. xvi. 2:—

"This was like the sixt plague of Egypt, which was sores, and boiles or pockes: and this reigneth comunly among Canons, monkes, friers, nonnes, Priests and suche filthie vermin whiche beare the marke of the beast."

True, it is personal; but the divines at Geneva were not the first to make the charge. Compare the "articles whiche the Lorde had put to the kyng agaynst the Cardinall" [Wolsey]. They are too coarse and in too plain language to be given here; but they state what would be plenty of reason for the above note. They may be read at length in Hall's 'Chronicle,' 1550, Hen. VIII., ff. 189-90.

When the reviewer, feeling that the lurid notes of the Douay (Roman Catholic) Bible of 1610 need some apology, points to those of Matthew's 1537 and the Geneva Bible of 1560 as a justification, he must be presuming on the ignorance of his readers. What he considers the very offensive prologues to "his translation as part of the Bible"—by which I suppose the reviewer means Tyndale's Books of Moses, Jonas, &c.—were not in Matthew's Bible, 1537, which Bible he says was still more hostile and insulting than the New Testament. Seeing it had not the offensive prologues, it is not easy to see how that could be. Speaking from memory, I believe these prologues formed no part of any complete Bible till 1549. And Matthew's Bible was not printed till some time after Tyndale's martyrdom, but it was so popular, and so beloved of the people, that it was reprinted many times afterwards. I lately saw a copy of 1537 which had every capital heading and every note carefully dabbed out with red paint, a labour of days and weeks. This "obscure individual," of no particular learning, not even of "any responsible position in the Church," under many difficulties made a translation so marvellously beautiful that it has done more to fix the English speech than anything ever written, and will hold its place as long as the language endures—"a joy for ever." ROBERT ROBERTS.

Literary Gossip.

THE forthcoming volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—to be published on the 26th inst.—extends from Forrest to Garner. Mr. T. Humphry Ward writes on W. E. Forster; Mr. G. K. Fortescue, of the British Museum, on members of the Fortescue family; the Rev. William Hunt on Charles James Fox; the Rev. Alexander Gordon on George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends; Mr. Russell Barker on Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, and on John Hookham Frere; Mr. J. M. Rigg on H. R. Fox, third Lord Holland, and his brilliant wife; Mr. Richard Garnett on William Johnson Fox; Mr. Sidney Lee on John Foxe, the martyrologist; the Rev. Thomas Fowler, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on Bishop Richard Foxe; Mr. Leslie Stephen on Sir Philip Francis and Thomas Fuller; Prof. J. K. Laughton on Sir John Franklin; Mr. J. A. Hamilton on James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester; Mr. H. Morse Stephens on Frederick Augustus, Duke of York; Mr. T. F. Henderson on Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales; Prof. R. K. Douglas on Sir Bartle Frere; Mr. C. H. Coote on Sir Martin Froisher; the Rev. Dr. Blaikie on Mrs. Elizabeth Fry; Mr. Lionel Cust on Fuseli; Mr. H. Manners Chichester on General Gage; Mr. Cosmo

Monkhouse on Gainsborough; the Rev. Dr. H. R. Luard on Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christchurch; Mr. Francis Espinasse on Galt the novelist; and Mr. J. Bass Mullinger on Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester.

A REVISED edition of Elton's 'Origins of English History' is in the printer's hands, and will be published about Christmas by Mr. Quaritch.

EARLY in October will appear the first volume of a Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, by Mr. John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., editor of the 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland,' published by command of Her Majesty. No accurate accounts have hitherto been available of the Dublin civic records. They commence in the twelfth century, and are amongst the most important of the materials now extant for illustrating portions of the history, social life, commerce, municipal administration, and progress of the people in Ireland in past times. In the forthcoming volume is printed for the first time a comprehensive calendar in English of the contents of some of the most important of these manuscripts, illustrated with coloured facsimiles. The work is issued under the authority of the Municipal Council of Dublin, and will be published in London by Mr. B. Quaritch.

WE understand that an important conference of the authorities of all the institutions and School Board classes for the education of the deaf and dumb of the United Kingdom is to take place at Manchester next month under the presidency of the late chairman of the Royal Commission (Lord Egerton of Tatton), with a view to discussing the recommendations of the Commission, and pressing them on the Government for early adoption and legislation.

THE publication of Lord Tennyson's new poem, which was, as we stated recently, to appear in the *Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman* of to-day, has been postponed till next month.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish on the 26th inst., in two volumes, the story of social life entitled 'The County,' which has been running for some months in the *Cornhill Magazine*; and the first volume—'Wives and Daughters'—of a pocket edition of Mrs. Gaskell's works, to be completed in eight monthly volumes.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is about to publish a volume of Slavonic folk-tales collected from various sources, and translated by the Rev. A. H. Wratishaw.

THE Rev. Charles Mackeson has in the press his 'Illustrated Church Congress Handbook' for the Cardiff Congress, which is to be issued with the sanction of the Congress Committee, and is dedicated by permission to the Bishop of Llandaff as president. In addition to an introductory chapter by Archdeacon Emery and the 'Congress Echoes, 1861-1888,' the 'Handbook' will contain a chapter on "Cardiff: its History, Churches, Public Buildings, &c.," by the Rev. C. J. Thompson, Vicar of St. John's, and one of the honorary secretaries of the Congress; an architectural and historical sketch of Llandaff and its cathedral by the Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, author of the article on Llandaff in Cassell's

'Cathedrals'; biographies of all the appointed readers and speakers; and other information. The book will be illustrated with views of Cardiff and Llandaff and many portraits.

THE collection of Magyar folk-tales by the Rev. W. H. Jones and Mr. Lewis Kropf, which has been so long in hand, will be issued to members of the Folk-Lore Society as soon as copies are received from the binders. To the text of the stories themselves the editors have added a great number of very valuable notes, giving parallels and illustrations of incidents in the tales, and have prefaced the volume with a long introduction, which contains many facts about the folk-lore of the Magyar tribes. Mr. Jones's knowledge of Lincolnshire folk-lore has enabled him to add to Mr. Kropf's Magyar folk-lore many notes of identical superstitions to be found among the Magyars and the Lincolnshire folk.

MISS BRADDON'S new novel, 'The Day will Come!' will be published in three volumes early next month by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL'S new three-volume story 'Marooned' will be published next week by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

AT another town in the Lancashire district, Altrincham, the Free Libraries Act has been adopted. The result of a poll of the ratepayers showed a majority of 738 in favour of the adoption of the Act.

MR. A. HOLDEN, of Liverpool, has retired from the important bookselling business which he has conducted for thirty-five years, and the premises which he occupied are to be turned into a bank. The large and valuable stock of books has been purchased by Mr. E. Howell, of Liverpool. The late Mr. W. Grapel, the original proprietor of the business, retired many years ago, having made a fortune.

THE following articles will appear in the September number of the *Political Science Quarterly Review*: 'James E. Thorold Rogers,' by Prof. W. J. Ashley, of Toronto, formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford; a first paper on 'English Legal History,' by Prof. F. W. Maitland, of Trinity College, Cambridge; 'Town Rule in Connecticut,' by Clarence Deming; 'Farm Mortgages,' by F. P. Powers; and 'Italian Immigration,' by the Hon. Eugene Schuyler. The *Review* is issued in this country by Mr. H. Frowde.

THE death is announced from San Francisco, under melancholy circumstances, of Mr. Adley H. Cummins. He was much reduced by a severe attack of enteritis, but was recovering when he succumbed to the effects of an earthquake shock—a rare cause of death even in that region of earthquakes. Mr. Cummins was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, of an old family of English settlers. Some years ago he proceeded to San Francisco and engaged in the practice of the law, in which he achieved popularity and success. From an early age he was devoted to philological studies, upon which latterly all the leisure he could spare was zealously bestowed. He had for the purpose of his investigations made himself familiar with some sixty languages and dialects. He was not a linguist, as he only spoke Spanish besides his own language. He corresponded,

however, in most of the European languages. At one time he had proposed to devote himself to Oriental literature, but he was led to take up one of the unoccupied fields of study in connexion with our national history and origins, and was known to European scholars as having written the only Frisian grammar in our language. This received the approbation of the late Mr. W. J. Thoms and other votaries of that branch of learning. He was still engaged in carrying out his labours when his career was shortened at the early age of thirty-nine.

THE literature of the "Universal Language" begins to assume respectable dimensions. The catalogue of the *Weltsprach-Verein* of Leipzig contains no fewer than 225 numbers, including Volapük grammars and dictionaries, works of fiction, essays, translations, newspapers, &c.

A NEW weekly journal, chiefly devoted to current politics, will be issued at Berlin from October next under the—now almost international—title *Die Neue Revue*. Mr. F. Mauthner will be the editor.

THE *Deutsche Schriftstellertag* will be held this year at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, from the 21st to the 23rd inst. Among other important topics the relations between journalists and publishers, the copyright of newspaper articles and telegrams, as well as the regulations concerning pensions will be discussed.

HISTORICAL learning in Germany has lost a leading representative in the person of Prof. Julius Weizsäcker, of Berlin University, at the age of sixty-one. He taught successively in the high schools of Erlangen, Tübingen, Strassburg, and Berlin; but his claim to distinction was the leading part he took for a quarter of a century on the Historical Commission appointed by the Academy of Sciences in Munich.

THE most interesting Parliamentary Papers of the week are Trade Reports for Austria-Hungary and Italy; Trustee Savings Banks, Report, &c. (1s.); London County Council Returns (2d.); Sweating System, Report and Evidence (5s. 2d.); Post Office, Thirty-fifth Report of the Postmaster General (4d.); Public Income and Expenditure, 1889, Account (1d.); and Trade and Navigation Accounts for August (6d.).

SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE Women's Anthropological Society of America is, as its name should imply, a society organized and maintained by women alone. Its object is defined to be the promotion of anthropology by encouraging its study and facilitating the interchange of thought among those interested in anthropological research, by arranging systematically all information relating to it, and by holding regular meetings for its discussion. The original programme included also the opening to women of new fields for systematic investigation. The society was founded at Washington, in 1885, by Mrs. Tilly E. Stevenson. It admits as honorary members women who have made important contributions to knowledge; among the five so elected are Madame Schliemann and Madame Dieulafoy. It admits as corresponding members women competent to make anthropological communications, and in the fourteen members of

this class are two English ladies, Miss Amelia B. Edwards and Miss Emma Penrose. It holds fortnightly meetings from November to May, and at these forty-seven papers have been read by members—some of which have been published in the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology and of the Peabody Museum, in the journals of other societies or separately, while others remain in manuscript, awaiting the time when the Society's means enable it to print them. Five pamphlets have been issued by the Society, including an anthropometric paper entitled 'Child Growth,' by Dr. Clara B. Hinds, and the historical sketch of the Society by Mrs. A. M. McGee, its recording secretary, which is our authority for these statements. The only male help it has accepted has been two lectures by Mr. A. R. Wallace and Mr. J. H. Smyth and a pamphlet by Prof. O. T. Mason. The nucleus of a library has been formed. The majority of the papers read represent the results of personal observation on the part of their authors, and the Society has avoided discussions of the origin, antiquity, or primitive condition of man and studies of race-classification or philology.

At the annual meeting of the American National Educational Association at Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. F. W. Parker (according to the *Journal of Education*) spoke on the subject of "beauty," maintaining that it is impaired by anything that interferes with healthy physical development, and ridiculing such ideals as that of small feet in high-heeled shoes.

Dr. Behrend, in the *Nineteenth Century*, quotes some recent statistics confirming those published in 1865 by Legoyt as to the superior vitality of the Jewish race in Europe, showing that stillborn children are rarer among the Jews than among the Christians in the proportion of three to one, and the annual death rate at all ages is less, so that in Prussia the mean duration of Jewish life averages five years more than that of the general population. According to Dr. Drysdale, Jews very rarely die of phthisis, and their immunity from its attacks is very striking. These results are attributed, in a large degree, to the hygienic rules prescribed by their religious observances.

The *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Literature for the present year include a paper of anthropological interest on 'Egyptian Papyrus Literature, as illustrated by Recent Discoveries,' by Mr. J. Offord, jun., in which the author discusses the funeral ceremonies and rites of the ancient Egyptians from the numerous versions of the 'Book of the Dead' and other ritual works that have been lately discovered, by which so much new light has been thrown on the belief and ritual practices of ancient Egypt.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

DETERMINATIONS of the orbit of Brooks's new periodical comet from more extended observations show that its period is much shorter than was at first supposed, and does not exceed that of Faye's. According to elements published by Dr. H. Kreutz, of Kiel, in No. 2922 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, the period amounts to only 7.24 years (that of Faye's is 7.44); the greatest and least distances from the sun are 5.53 and 1.96 respectively; the eccentricity of the orbit is 0.477, and its inclination to the ecliptic 6° 4'. It appears then that another appearance of this remarkable comet may be expected in the winter of 1896.

The annual report of the Yale College Observatory, giving an account of the operations during the year ending last June, has recently been published. A series of observations for the determination of the parallax of the small planet Iris has been made, and others were being undertaken for those of Victoria and Sappho. Further researches have also been made for the purpose of determining the values of the annual parallaxes of several stars; and Dr. Elkin has completed the measures under-

taken with the heliometer for the triangulation of the stellar region near the North Pole.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for July. It contains Prof. Tacchini's account of the solar observations made at Rome during the second quarter of the current year; also some remarks on the photographs obtained at the Lick Observatory of the total eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January, and a note on the partial eclipse of the moon, as observed at Rome, on the 12th of July.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

Messrs. MACMILLAN will publish 'The Scientific Papers of Asa Gray,' selected by Charles Sprague Sargent,—'The Meteoric Hypothesis' and 'The Evolution of the Heavens and the Earth,' by J. Norman Lockyer, both illustrated,—'Evolution,' by Prof. Eimer, translated by J. T. Cunningham,—'Electricity and Magnetism: a Popular Treatise,' by Amédée Guillemin, translated by Prof. S. P. Thompson, illustrated,—'A History of Chemistry,' by Dr. Ernst von Meyer, translated by George Macgowan,—'A General Formula for the Uniform Flow of Water in Rivers and other Channels,' by E. Ganguillet and W. R. Rutter, translated from the German, with numerous additions, by Rudolph Hering and John C. Trautwine,—'Nautical Surveying,' by the late Vice-Admiral Shortland,—'Sound, Light, and Heat: an Elementary Text-Book,' by Prof. D. E. Jones, with illustrations,—'Thermodynamics of the Steam Engine and other Heat-Engines,' by Cecil H. Peabody,—'Steam Engine Design,' for the use of mechanical engineers, students, and draughtsmen, by Prof. J. M. Witham,—'A Treatise on Ordinary and Differential Equations,' by Prof. William Woolsey Johnson,—'Dynamics of Particles and Solids,' by Prof. W. M. Hicks,—'Hydrostatics for Beginners,' by F. W. Sanderson,—'Elementary Arithmetic,' by J. and E. J. Brooksmith,—'Euclid, Book XI.: Propositions 1-21 with Alternative Proofs, Exercises, and Additional Theorems and Examples,' and 'Elementary Mensuration,' by F. H. Stevens,—and 'Syllabus of Elementary Dynamics, Part I., drawn up by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. announce 'Roman Fever,' an inquiry into the origin of the malarial fevers of the Roman Campagna, with especial reference to their supposed connexion with pathogenic organisms, by W. North,—'The New Astronomy,' by S. P. Langley,—'Ammonia and Ammonium Compounds,' a practical manual, translated from the German of Dr. R. Arnold,—'A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles, Terra-cotta, &c.,' by C. T. Davis,—'The Law relating to Electric Lighting,' by G. S. Bower and W. Webb, new edition,—and 'The Manufacture of Vinegar, Cider, and Fruit Wines,' by W. T. Brannt.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 5.—Capt. H. J. Elwes V.P. in the chair.—Prof. C. H. Fernald and Mr. C. J. Fryer were elected Fellows; and Prof. C. V. Riley and Dr. A. S. Packard were admitted into the Society.—Mr. G. T. Baker exhibited two remarkably dark specimens of *Aeronycta lignatris* taken near Llangollen.—Dr. F. B. Mason exhibited and remarked on a collection of Lepidoptera which he had recently made in Iceland. The following species, amongst others, were represented, viz., *Crymodes exilis*, *Triphana pronuba*, *Plusia gamma*, *Larentia casciata*, *Melanippe sociata*, and *Crambus pasceus*.—The Rev. Dr. Walker also exhibited a number of Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera, recently collected by himself in Iceland. The collection included the following, viz., *Crymodes exilis*, *Noctua confusa*, *Larentia casciata*, *Coremia munitata*, *Culex pipiens*, *Scatophaga stercoraria*, *Bombus terrestris*, &c.—Mr. W. White exhibited, on behalf of Mr. G. C. Griffiths, a specimen of *Nephronia hippia*, Fab., var. *gæa*, Feld., which he believed to be hermaphrodite. He also exhibited, for comparison, a female of the same species.—A discussion on hermaphroditism ensued, in which Mr. Distant,

Capt. Elwes, Mr. McLachlan, and Mr. Baker took part.—Dr. Sharp exhibited specimens of *Cycheamus luteus* and *fungicola*, auct., and stated that they are the sexes of one species, *C. luteus* being the male, *C. fungicola* the female. In working through the Central American Cycheamini he had found that in some genera the males differed greatly from the females in size and sculpture; but this was not a constant character, for in some species, while certain males scarcely differed from the females in these respects, others were so different that they would scarcely be recognized as belonging to the same species.—Mr. E. A. Butler exhibited specimens of *Platymetopius undatus* from Ewhurst, Surrey. He remarked that the species was recorded as having been once previously taken near Plymouth by the late Mr. J. Scott.—Mr. G. T. Baker read a paper entitled 'On the Distribution of the Charlonia Group of the Genus Anthocharis.' Mr. Baker stated that the species, six in number, of this small division of the genus Anthocharis formed a very natural and closely allied group, presenting many points of interest both in their relationship to each other and in their geographical distribution, which extended from the Canaries on the west to the valley of the Indus on the east. The author's theories as to the causes of the present distribution of the group, which were based on geological data, were discussed by Capt. Elwes, Messrs. McLachlan, Distant, and Stainton.—Capt. Elwes read a paper entitled 'On the Genus Argynnis,' which gave rise to a discussion in which Mr. Distant, Mr. J. J. Weir, and Prof. Riley took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Horticultural, 11.—Fruit and Floral Committee.

Science Gossip.

THE second part of the fifth and largely revised edition of Dr. Michael Foster's 'Text-Book of Physiology' will be issued next week by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It forms Book II. of the complete work, and deals with the tissues of chemical action, with their respective mechanisms, and with nutrition.

PROF. LEWIS, of the Royal Naval College, has an important work in the press, entitled 'Science Chemistry,' treating the subject from the point of view of the requirements of the army, navy, and merchant service. The work, which is fully illustrated, will be published by Messrs. W. B. Whittingham & Co.

FINE ARTS

St. Giles's, Edinburgh: Church, College, and Cathedral. By the Rev. J. C. Lees. Illustrated. (Chambers.)

THAT the Rev. James Cameron Lees, who is minister of St. Giles's, has printed one of his own sermons at the end of his history of this famous church is a venial error, easily forgiven by the reader and student of antiquity who has got so far in this eventful, careful, and learned account of the building. Mr. Lees took for his text "What mean these stones?" and then delivered an earnest appeal for reverence to what he revered, and honour for what Time had honoured. Unfortunately, the immediate occasion of the sermon was the restoration of St. Giles's, a task which, having occupied four years, was completed in 1884, and justly deserves the term "renovation" bestowed upon it by Dr. Lees. More fortunate than St. Alban's, St. Giles's fell into the hands of a "benefactor" who did not pretend to be an architect or even to "have a taste" of any kind more destructive than usual. On the contrary, Dr. W. Chambers employed an intelligent architect in the person of Mr. W. Hay, who put the place in a presentable condition, and reformed the wretched innovations of that astounding "restorer" the late Mr. William Burn. This vandal actually removed the pillars of the nave,

took down its stone roof, plastered over the choir roof, and turned the side chapels, including that in which Montrose was buried, into coal-cellars! He "purged" the church more completely than John Knox had done in 1559, broke up the monuments for slabs to cover the floor, and desecrated the sepulchres. Even Lord Grimthorpe would hardly have sanctioned his offences. He expended nearly 21,000*l.* (of which the Government granted 12,600*l.*), and finished the job in 1834. After this, what could Dr. Chambers and Mr. W. Hay do? As the author truly says, there was nothing venerable in the church as Burn left it. "It might have been whitewashed or painted red for all that any one cared." It was a remarkable accident that our author, when still young, being called on to preach in St. Giles's, took for his text "How dreadful is this place!" and the then Lord High Commissioner, who was present, remarked that, whatever might be said of the sermon, the text was certainly most appropriate. Sympathy with the shamefully mauled church enables Mr. Lees to write its history with energy and patience. There is an immense body of records of many sorts concerning St. Giles's, from which Dr. Lees has given us ample excerpts, deftly and wisely strung together into a capital history. Unfortunately, it is a record of devastation rather than of construction and adornment. There is a more complete account of the ruthless waste of art and beauty under the inspiration of Knox, and the political cheap-jacks who attended him, than of the making of the church and its ornaments. It is amusing to find (p. 111) that the "Reformers" declined to abide by a sort of *plebiscite* of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, which was proposed to them by the ousted magistrates, because, as they not unreasonably averred, "the maist part of men has ever been against God and his trouthe, at the leist hes not plainly embraced the samyn." There is something savouring of that sense of humour which is said to be latent in Scotchmen in the proposal made by the "unreformed" authorities to settle the religion of the metropolis by a popular vote! Knox, although appointed minister of the church, found, or said he "found it dangerous" to preach there, and even his successor had to be "convoyed to the sermon." Shortly after this the Bishop of St. Andrews had his turn; he, so to say, rehallowed the church, and for a while the older faith was dominant. Its time was short. On March 31st, 1560, mass was said for the last time in St. Giles's, and the Dean of Guild employed nine men and all sorts of tackle in "taking down of the hail altars of the kirk, the rude loft for bering of the red [rood] and staines thereof away." Nor was this all. Abundant whitewash flowed over the interior, and a clean sweep was made of everything that savoured of "papistrie"; so that even the Tailors' Guild, who desired to sit where their whilom altar of St. Anne had stood, were coolly told by the Council that they must sit together with the rest of the congregation in "brotherlie amitie." This petty tyranny did not serve the purpose of the high-handed prophets of what they called Liberty, which meant spoliation of every right of ownership, control of every right of conscience, and ruthless taxation.

The treasures of the church were seized to supply funds for the high-handed doings of the town council, who sold the bells, "silver work," and vestments, robbed the altars of the guilds of their jewels and ornaments, and actually found a customer for the arm-bones of St. Giles himself, the most admired relics of the church. All this was for the good of the people. This was another sort of town council from that which, but a few months before, had endeavoured to save from the destruction they foresaw the beautiful stalls of the choir which Mansoun had elaborately carved in wood. No fragment of these renowned pieces of old Scottish art now exists.

At its best St. Giles's Church was never of the highest class as a work of architecture, but rather one of the most striking of that numerous order of buildings which owe much to their situation, more to their picturesqueness, but most of all to the historical associations which cluster thickly about their names, and will make them, so to say, immortal. Its external outline is, and always was, somewhat clumsy and ungraceful to eyes æsthetic, and most of all to those accustomed to the nobler and more graceful types supplied by English and French cathedrals and large churches. Irregular, without anything to compensate for its bad proportions, with a stumpy and undignified tower over the narrow crossing, and surmounted by a crown imperial (compared with which that at Newcastle is a magnificent masterpiece), St. Giles's has an indifferent outline, and is a quaint congeries of heavy, though not large masses, and far indeed from exhibiting anything like an ordonnance of symmetrical elements elegantly grouped with due regard to each other. The extreme length of its interior is but one hundred and ninety-four feet, of which the nave, or High Kirk, is barely one hundred feet long by thirty feet wide; the greatest height is fifty-four feet, or half that of Westminster Abbey. The massive piers of the nave, fine in themselves, support a vault which, however good of itself, is out of proportion to the pillars on which it rests. The nave arches are only thirty feet high, the lower arches are but thirty-five feet high. The operations conducted at Dr. W. Chambers's cost undoubtedly added to the architectural interest of the church; the proceedings of Burn left but little that had archaeological value *per se*; therefore the latest "restoration" was far from being a cause of unmitigated regret. We are constantly reminded that St. Giles's was built for a parish church, one of the most important of its kind in Scotland, from which it was, so to say, promoted to the dignity of a collegiate establishment, and, later, elevated to the honours of a cathedral. The present roof dates from 1385, and seems to have been in hand during the interval between that year and 1416. As it is of stone it seems to have replaced a wooden one, but of this there is really no evidence. The piers of the nave, if not those of the subordinate chapels, belong to the earlier building.

The comparatively small architectural value and importance of St. Giles's Church are amply compensated for by its admirable historical, anecdotal, and picturesque charm. As with regard to its architecture proper, which we have endeavoured to ana-

lyze in brief, so with its historical associations and records. They are impressive and varied in a high degree, but they are in no sense continuous, national, and, in the larger sense of the term, complete as illustrations of the history of the Scottish metropolis, of which the church was for centuries the chief religious ornament, much less of Scotland at large. In 1150 a church, called "Edwinsburgh," which belonged to Lindisfarne, was the parish church of Edinburgh; but till 1150 we have no certain evidence that St. Giles had a house there. There was a vicar of St. Giles's in 1241. In 1243 the Bishop of St. Andrews dedicated the original church to the holy Greek Ægidius, Abbot of the Flavian Valley, whose beautiful legend is fresh in all our memories, and who was much more honoured in England and Southern France than in Scotland, where only three churches were placed under his care.

The book before us is mostly concerned with the historical and personal records of St. Giles's Church, for dealing with which Dr. Lees is evidently better qualified than to act as a critic of architectural matters. In this way he has given us that which is by far the fullest and most complete account of the existing building and its forerunners and their historical associations. He has been fortunate in bringing to light for the first time the bull of Pope Paul II. (1467) constituting St. Giles's a collegiate church; he has added the deeds endowing the altars which clustered under its roofs or were attached to its side walls, as well as copious and curious extracts from the accounts of the Deans of Guild. We observe many notices of the treasures of the church, which, though very far indeed from being unparalleled elsewhere, were considerable. They included an arm-bone of the tutelar brought by Preston of Gorton, and by the joyful town council of the day enshrined in gold. A diamond ring which was on one of the fingers was sold in 1560 to Michael Gilbert for 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, with the rest of the "Kirkgrayth," or valuables, which fetched very small prices indeed, excepting two stones and thirteen ounces of silver, which John Hart bought for 21*s.* the ounce. When, soon after Knox's supremacy was established, the crash came, a most striking amount of irreverence was displayed by those who gained supremacy in the town council. The place of worship, where for centuries their forefathers prayed, where their mothers were wedded, where they themselves were baptized, and where were interred the bones of their ancestors, was defiled most outrageously by the ruling powers; the south doorway was used as a "common closet"; in 1564, *i.e.*, four years after the return of Knox and during his reign and ministration in St. Giles's, weavers set up their looms in the vault prepared for them in the roof of the church; its vestry became an office for the town clerk; while to prevent defilement unutterable, the very doors of the edifice which till 1560 had been honoured by the most vile of the vulgar were specially protected.

All this occurred in the church where Gawain Douglas, who translated the *Æneid* into Scotch, or, as he called it, "the language of the Scottis nation," had been Provost; where Chapman, the Caxton of Scotland, built a chapel and founded a

chantry for the repose of the soul of James IV., slain at Flodden; where the guilds of the city had founded and for centuries maintained chapels; and where Knox had launched his thunders. At later dates the much-loved Regent Moray was married in St. Giles's by Knox himself, and the banns of the Reformer as well as those of Queen Mary and Darnley were proclaimed there. Here the "Maisterfile John" preached "at him" (Darnley) with a vengeance, so that he was "crabbit" with fury. On the door of the church Bothwell, beside himself with wrath because he had been accused of complicity in the murder of Darnley, affixed a cartel where the written charges he resented had previously been hung. Here the banns of Bothwell and Mary were proclaimed; here the Regent Moray was buried, and Knox preached the funeral sermon; here, from his seat, James VI. loudly reprov'd Balcanquhal, an overzealous minister; and here, because most of the people ran out of the church when the Bishop of St. Andrews saluted the king before he "saluted God," James stood up and cried, "What divill aills the people that they may not tarie to heare a man preach?" Nevertheless, the indiscreet prelate had to be guarded home by soldiers "that none shoulde do him harme." Here the ministers flatly refused James's request that they would pray for his mother, then in mortal peril at Fotheringay. On May 19th, 1590, the placable monarch led his bride to prayers and half an hour's sermon by Mr. Robert Bruce in the church. Later, the "ministers" lectured his Majesty without mercy, and when remonstrated with they, having their share of the Scottish sense of humour, justified themselves by the examples of the prophets of Israel and John the Baptist! The king's hatred to Presbytery grew from what he had suffered in St. Giles's. What his sufferings were, Dr. Lees, who evidently commiserates James, tells with spirit.

On the other hand, the Reforming party had its own troubles. These were of a very serious kind indeed, and this book abounds in materials for thought about the state of Edinburgh during the period of Knox, his coadjutors and followers, with reference to St. Giles's in particular. One of the most remarkable, and perhaps the most honest and reasonable, of Knox's colleagues in the ministry of the great church was John Craig, one of the ancient house of Riccarton, whose father was slain at Flodden. Craig was originally a Dominican monk at Bologna, under the patronage of Cardinal Pole. Finding a copy of Calvin's 'Institutes' in the library of his convent, he was led through a path of suffering to accept the doctrines of the Reformed Church, and in time to a share in Knox's ministry. Ordered to Rome, incarcerated for heresy by the Inquisition, and awaiting his trial, he escaped from prison by an extraordinary chance, and made his way by side paths and wastes towards the German frontier. When he had travelled thus for some days, he rested among some bushes by the side of a little brook, where, being depressed by ignorance of his whereabouts, and fearing starvation because he had no money, he was full of thought and misery. At this moment, runs the story, believed by Protestants and Roman Catholics alike,

"a dog cometh fawning with a purse in his teeth, and lays it down before him. He, stricken with fear, riseth up, and looking about if any were coming that way, when he saw none, taketh it up, and construing the same to proceed from God's favourable providence towards him, followed his way till he came to a little village, where he met with some who were travelling to Vienna in Austria, and, changing his intended course, went in their company thither. The historian Row says that he ultimately brought the dog and some of the gold to Edinburgh. And a Roman Catholic writer of the same period, while not doubting the occurrence, points out that the colour of the dog was black, which indicated that it was an emissary of Satan who succoured Craig in his dire distress. 'The colour of the dog may declare gif it was send be ane guid spirit or nocht, for the halie spirit descendit upon Christ in the lykinis of a whyt dow.'"

Here is an historical picture painted as with the immortal brush of Walter Scott, and perhaps, being part of Nicoll's 'Diary,' not unknown to him. It concerns one of the best and most cultivated generals of the Commonwealth, himself a capital artist, especially as a flower painter:—

"General Lambert haiffing urgit the toune of Edinburgh's common counsals to appropriate to him the Eist Kirk [part of St. Giles's] of Edinburgh, being the special kirk and best in town, for his exercise in sermond, the same was renderit to him for that use; quhen, there was dyveris and sundrie sermondis preached, als weil by captains and lieutenants, and trouperis of his army, as by ordinar pastouris and Englishe ministeris; quhilkis captanes, commanderis, trouperis, quhen they enterit the pulpittes did not observe our Scottish formes, bot when they ascendit they enterit the pulpite with their swordes hung by their sydes, and sum careying pistolles with thaim; and efter their entry layd aside within the pulpittes their swordes till thay endit their sermondis. It wes thoct that these men were weil giftit, yet were not ourderlie callit according to the discipline observit within this kingdom of Scotland."

These intruders ruled Edinburgh with a high hand. By tuck of drum they proclaimed that the day "callit Chrystmas" should not be observed; they broke up the king's seat in St. Giles's, pulled down his Majesty's arms, "dang down the unicorn with the crown that wes set upon the unicorn, and hung up the croune upon the gallows." The General Assembly, venturing to meet in St. Giles's, listened to two sermons and began to proceed to business. They were interrupted by two English colonels with soldiers at their backs, who demanded what they were about, and promptly turned them out of the church. For six years the communion was not administered, and the fanatic-ridden fanatics were sorely exercised. The more moderate Nicoll suffered untold pangs because the very "pulpit was twyse transpoirtit, anes fra the north to the south, quhairfo befor it stood on the north syde." Great was the joy of Nicoll and his fellow Presbyterians when Charles II. was proclaimed king. "Jenet Geddis, princess of the Trone adventures," was among those who assisted in the festival. She actually sanctioned, it is said, the burning of her own "creels, basquets, creepies, &c.," and even her own leather chair, as contributions to a great bonfire.

An appendix to this volume contains additional matter of great charm for dryasdusts, such as accounts of the rental of

altars in the church, its charters set forth at length, session and burgh records concerning it, the contract for erecting the tomb of the Regent Moray, and a description, full of curious details, of the funeral of the great Marquis of Montrose, showing that no waxen effigy was used on that occasion.

Fine-Art Gossip.

It is a great pity that the fine sculptured tomb-slabs of the MacLeans and other worthies in the cemetery of the great church at Iona, many of the more important of which have been gathered in a railed enclosure, are not effectually protected from the weather under a roof. It would be well if a portion of the interior of the Cathedral of St. Mary were roofed (not, of course, so as to interfere with the external outline) and all the sculptures—a hardly surpassed company—collected thereunder. The interesting detached Romanesque Chapel of St. Oran would suit this purpose, and being older than St. Mary's Church can be appropriately made to hold tomb-slabs dated before the latter building was erected. At any rate something ought to be done in this instance. We commend the subject to the Duke of Argyll, to whom Iona owes so much, to the Iona Club, to Scottish antiquaries and Scottish men at large.

In the National Gallery the picture now assigned to the Sevillian, Juan de Valdes Leal (1630-91), representing the Assumption of the Virgin, has been hung in Room XV. Of the Beckett Bequest two more examples have been hung. One is No. 1288, 'A Frost Scene,' by A. Van der Neer (1603-77), which has brighter and more pearly tones than usual with him. A village which stretches away on the side of a river is very carefully touched and in fine aerial perspective. On the ice figures are skating or playing at hockey; the clouds are somewhat clumsy and disturbed; the distance is tenderly painted. In Room XII. No. 1289, 'A Landscape with Cattle and Figures,' by A. Cuyp (1620-91), is placed on a screen. In the foreground three cows are lying down; one cow stands near them, while, close by, a man and a woman are conversing; the man is on horseback. A river appears in the distance, with barges sailing on its surface, and a tower rising on its further bank. In the same room, likewise on a screen, is No. 1292, 'A Family Group,' by Jan Van Bylart, Byler, or Bylert, of Utrecht (1603-71), which represents three whole-length, small-life-size figures, comprising an elderly lady in black, sitting in front of a balustrade which skirts the garden terrace of a house seen behind the group. She wears a deep, falling, sharp-pointed white collar; on her head a velvet coif or pointed skull-cap covers a white lace cap; her left hand crosses her body; her right hand rests on some peaches and grapes on a stone bench at her side. A man stands at the back of the balustrade, with his right hand on the lady's shoulder, his other hand being on a stone ball surmounting a pier of the balustrade. He likewise is dressed in black, and, by the broad rim and tapering body of his hat and his plain white collar, may be supposed to be a doctor of medicine or scholar of another kind. On his left is a woman in black similar to the older lady, but without a coif; she is speaking aloud and pointing to something. The heads and hands are well modelled, and the whole is a welcome addition to the Dutch part of the National Gallery.

We are indebted to Sir Frederick Burton for the correction of certain errors:—

"Permit me to correct two little errors in your notice this week [*Athen.* No. 3227, p. 297] of some pictures recently acquired by the National Gallery. The portrait of Napoleon I. by Horace Vernet was presented not by the Earl of Leicester, but by the Duke of Leinster. The picture purchased from Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi (not yet hung in the

Gallery) is not by Dirk Hals, but by Jan Miense Molenaer, whose monogram it bears. Allow me to remark, by the way, that the painting of the 'Assumption,' mentioned in your notice under the designation of School of Murillo, is a signed and dated work by Juan de Valdes Leal."

THE private view of the works of decorative art, &c., to be sent by the Guild and School of Handicraft to the forthcoming exhibition of the Arts and Crafts at the New Gallery, will take place to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow, from three to six, at the workshop of the Guild, 34, Commercial Street, E.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co.'s newart publications include 'The Quiet Life: Certain Verses by Various Hands,' with numerous drawings by Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons, 'The Tragedie of Macbeth,' with illustrations by J. Moyr Smith, 'The Rivals,' illustrated by Frank H. Gregory, 'Algiers Illustrated,' by M. Wrigley, 'Randolph Caldecott's Sketches,' with an introduction by Henry Blackburn, 'The second volume of *Artistic Japan*,—'A History of Water-Colour Painting in England, from the Middle of the Eighteenth Century to the Close of the Nineteenth Century,' by Gilbert R. Redgrave, illustrated,—and six new volumes of the "Great Artists Series": 'The Barbizon School,' including memoirs of J. B. Corot, Théodore Rousseau, François Millet, Narcisse Diaz, and C. F. Daubigny, by J. W. Mollet; 'George Cruikshank, his Life and Works: including an Essay on his Genius by W. M. Thackeray'; 'Adrian Van de Velde, and other Landscape and Marine Painters of Holland,' by Frank Cundall; 'Memorials of William Mulready,' collected by F. G. Stephens; 'David Cox and Peter de Wint: Memoirs of their Lives and Works'; and 'Nicholas Hilliard, Peter Oliver, and other Miniature Painters of the English School.'

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce 'Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmanship,' by Joseph Pennell, with photogravures and other illustrations, including examples after Sir Frederic Leighton, E. J. Poynter, Frederick Walker, Randolph Caldecott, George du Maurier, Linley Sambourne, Harry Furniss, and other artists; 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,' by W. Holman Hunt, illustrated; 'Cults and Monuments of Ancient Athens,' by Miss Jane Harrison and Mrs. A. W. Verrall, illustrated; and 'The Development and Character of Gothic Architecture,' by Charles H. Moore, illustrated.

At Munich a gold medal of the first class—one of five, three of which were awarded to Bavarian artists—has been allotted to M. Dagnan-Bouveret for his 'Les Bretonnes au Pardon,' which attracted so many popular voices at the Paris Salon of this year, and won for its author the highest prize of the year, although the same painter's 'Le Christ,' an incomparably more poetic, pathetic, technically difficult, and in all respects more choice and rare picture, hung close to it, and with irresistible force and intensity appealed to the higher ranks of critics.

M. MERCIÉ's monument of Lafayette, which is to be erected at Washington, is completed.

On the Acropolis a row of five square wells has been found cut in the rock parallel with the northern side of the Parthenon, where a colossal marble owl has also been found, which may have formed a side acroterion of the Temple.

At Velanideza, in Attica, a tumulus has been opened, and several tombs discovered, containing, besides an inscription of the pre-Euclidean period and several vases, three water-pots of bronze containing bones, and a statuette in terracotta. Only one of the hydrie is preserved entire.

The gymnasiarch of Chios, M. Zolotas, is preparing for publication a collection of the unedited inscriptions of the island, amongst which are several of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. of more than ordinary interest.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE performance in the cathedral on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., was the most important, the first part consisting of Mr. Lee Williams's new cantata 'The Last Night at Bethany.' This is an example of a class of work to which composers are now paying much attention. We refer to sacred compositions illustrating some episode in the Scriptures, and carefully adapted to the capabilities of small choirs, with or without orchestral accompaniment. In these we find a kind of renaissance of the Lutheran Church Cantata, of which Sebastian Bach was the greatest exemplar. But the comparisons which have been made between Mr. Williams's work and those of Bach are unfair and misleading. The latter generally consist of a certain number of formally constructed movements, some of them containing elaborate contrapuntal writing. The introduction of a German choral is mostly essential, and this is frequently used as a *canto fermo* to afford opportunity for the display of the composer's technical skill. 'The Last Night at Bethany' is far less ambitious, musically speaking, though the libretto, by Mr. Joseph Bennett, is obviously founded on the Bach models. The author takes his texts from St. John xii., and liberally intersperses them with lyrics from his own pen, the hymn "The heavenly Word proceeding forth" being the only exception. The original matter is characterized by the deepest religious spirit, and to those who accept the doctrinal significance of the lines the work could not fail to prove in the highest degree edifying. Even to others the literary elegance of Mr. Bennett's verse must be at once apparent, and if the author has supplied more important libretti he has never written one more finished in construction or better suited to its purpose. The music is before everything else studiously unpretentious, and to a certain extent fragmentary, the score not containing one lengthily developed movement. Like the words, it is pervaded throughout by devotional fervour, the expression of the whole being chastened and subdued. The first portion of the work is not remarkable, and, indeed, until the soprano solo, "All that I have," a melodious number, it might almost be described as commonplace. Passing over a double chorus, "A wanderer, faint and weary," effectively written, we come to a sort of litany, in which phrases in G minor for tenor and bass are answered by the female voices in the tonic major with charming effect. The best portion of the cantata, however, is the extended *finale*. One episode, where the extreme low notes of the organ pedals and a *pianissimo* drum roll support detached utterances of the voices, who tell of the coming sufferings of the Redeemer, is strikingly impressive. The triumphant peroration, in which the trombones reiterate the first line of the old Easter hymn, is effective enough, though out of character with the rest, and we think a quiet and pathetic close, like those of the St. Matthew and the St. John Passions of Bach, would have been preferable. Still it must be

gladly admitted that 'The Last Night at Bethany' is a great advance on the composer's previous efforts in the domain of church music, and encourages the hope that in this branch of art he will produce much of lasting value. The work made no very great demands on the executants, and it received full justice from the choir and orchestra, and of course from the soloists, Madame Albani, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brereton. The first and second parts of 'The Creation' were subsequently performed.

A certain amount of interest attached to the revival of Sir Arthur Sullivan's early oratorio, 'The Prodigal Son,' on Thursday morning. The work was produced as far back as 1869 at the Worcester Festival, and may be regarded as the composer's first serious effort in the direction of sacred music. It was received with much favour at the time, and if it has dropped out of the repertory of our leading choral societies, it is because the composer, with commendable modesty, moulded his work on the lines then accepted, and refrained from indulging in much freedom of style. Thus it is that some of the airs already sound old-fashioned with their formal correctness and repetitions of words. But the melodies themselves are generally fresh, and the expression is always just and true. For abstract beauty the Prodigal's song of repentance is scarcely surpassable, and the Revel Chorus is worthy to compare with any of the tone-painting in 'The Golden Legend.' The performance was somewhat unequal. Unstinted praise is due to Miss Hilda Wilson, who throughout the week sang magnificently, and to Mr. Lloyd. Madame Albani, as usual, marred her efforts by excessive indulgence in the *portamento* style; and Mr. Barrington Foote found it impossible to render justice to the baritone music, which is much too high for his voice. The choir commenced as if fatigued with the duties of the week, but recovered in the fugal choruses at the end of the work. Sir Arthur Sullivan likewise conducted his 'In Memoriam' Overture, which proved far more impressive in the cathedral than in an ordinary concert-room. Gounod's first 'Messe Solennelle' and Spohr's 'Last Judgment' were included in this far too lengthy programme.

Little in the way of criticism is needed concerning the rest of the festival. Sir Arthur Sullivan conducted an extremely fine performance of 'The Golden Legend' on Thursday evening. On Friday morning 'The Messiah' was given as usual; and according to an excellent custom, which only prevails at Gloucester, a special service, in which the orchestra, chorus, and some of the principal artists took part, brought the proceedings to a conclusion on the evening of the same day. Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang' was performed in its entirety as the anthem. The festival may be regarded as an almost unqualified success in all respects. Mr. Lee Williams deserves very great credit for the unusually high standard of merit attained in the performances, and the large increase in the attendance, the total numbering 13,496 against 11,507 in 1886, showed conclusively that the musical public is still perfectly willing to support this venerable institution when, as in the present instance, it keeps itself abreast of the times.

Musical Gossip.

MESSRS. NOVELLO & Co. must be warmly congratulated on having had the courage to initiate a much needed reform in the fingering of pianoforte music. All pianists are aware that while on the Continent universally, and also in America, the fingers are indicated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the custom in this country is to mark them as +, 1, 2, 3, 4. Much needless trouble is caused, especially to young pupils, by this twofold system; and Messrs. Novello & Co., in their new edition of Schumann's 'Pianoforte Works,' edited by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, have adopted the method used in all other countries, and have expressed their intention of introducing it for the future in all their publications. We sincerely hope that other music publishers will follow this excellent example.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN'S fifty years' jubilee celebration will take place at St. Petersburg from the 18th to the 30th of November. Institutions and individuals desirous of taking part in the festivity, or wishing to subscribe to the testimonial fund, are requested to communicate with the President of the Committee, H.H. Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Michael-Palace, St. Petersburg.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish an index to Sir G. Grove's 'Dictionary of Music,' compiled by Mrs. Wodehouse.

In the "Great Musicians" Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. will publish 'Beethoven,' by H. A. Rudall.

THE first novelty of the coming winter season at the Frankfurt Stadttheater is to be Gounod's 'Philemon and Baucis,' which is to be followed later by Berlioz's 'Benvenuto Cellini.'

IN the recent festival at Bayreuth no fewer than seven members of the orchestra played upon Herr Ritter's newly invented instrument, the viola alta. The instrument appears to be a success, as it has been already introduced into many of the chief opera orchestras in Germany.

IT is announced from St. Petersburg that the piano factory of M. Becker—the largest in Russia—has been destroyed by fire.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

IN a sense old theatrical traditions are maintained, and the forthcoming reopening of Drury Lane with 'The Royal Oak' is held to mark the beginning of the winter season. The performances at the Haymarket and the Adelphi during the present week may be regarded as anticipatory of the season. With the costumes and mounting generally of the Drury Lane novelty the Hon. Lewis Wingfield has taken special pains.

IT is good news that Albery's comedy 'Forgiven' is to be revived at the Criterion. It contains some good work to which, under the condition of the author's death and the consequent cessation of his feud with the first-night public, justice will probably be done.

WITH a view to to-night's production of 'London Day by Day,' by Messrs. Sims and Pettitt, the Adelphi has been closed during the past week.

IN addition to Esther Sandraz, Mrs. Langtry appeared on Monday at Wolverhampton as Madame de Pompadour in 'After the Rehearsal,' a blank-verse comedy by Mr. C. Osborn. She has been compelled by arrangements already made to decline an invitation to play Théodora at the Princess's Theatre.

'WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, GENTLEMAN,' by Mr. Cecil W. Marklyn, which appeared in the *Westminster Review*, deals with certain lines in the Sonnets which are supposed to refer to Shakespeare's performances as an actor.

Stage-Land, described by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, drawn by Mr. J. Bernard Partridge, and issued by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, gives comic sketches of the various characters in melodrama, and has a certain amount of humour.

'My JACK,' an original play by Mr. Benjamin Landeck, was produced at the Surrey on Monday. Messrs. Conquest, senior and junior, took part in the representation.

At the end of the month Mr. Hare's company, which has appeared with success in Birmingham and Manchester, and has yet to visit Liverpool, will reappear in 'The Profligate' at the Garrick Theatre.

We understand that the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October will bring an article on Part II. of Goethe's 'Faust' from the pen of Mr. H. Schütz-Wilson, who some years ago ran a tilt in the *Times* at the "Lyceum Faust."

It is said that the classical performances at the Odéon will include adaptations of Schiller's 'Don Carlos' and of Goethe's 'Egmont.' Both tragedies, being conceived in a liberal spirit, are not unlikely to be favourably received amidst the actual revolutionary atmosphere of Paris.

The well-known novelist Friedrich Spielhagen is said to have written a play which occupies a whole evening, and which will be performed in the coming season at the Deutsches Volkstheater of Vienna.

The death is announced of Count Julius von Platen zu Hallermond, Superintendent of the Royal Theatre and Chapel at Dresden, in the seventy-third year of his age. Count Platen, who was sprung of an ancient family, ennobled in Prussia, Sweden, and the Empire, was fortunately appointed to Dresden after the break up of the Hanoverian Court, where he held a similar appointment, and was the right-hand man of the late artistic and cultivated monarch, George V.

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THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE has taken such a firm hold upon English-speaking people throughout the world, that it would perhaps be superfluous to give a detailed description of the Articles and Illustrations that its readers may look for during the coming year. At the same time it has been the custom to give at the commencement of each new volume some indication of the arrangements that have been made, and it is a convenient moment for announcing any new feature that may be of interest to the Subscribers.

The Publishers beg therefore to say that from the October number onwards THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE will be printed in a new type which has been decided upon after much deliberation as being an improvement on that hitherto employed, and the letterpress will be printed across the page, instead of in double column. It is believed that the Illustrations, to which the conductors of the Magazine attach the highest importance, will look better when introduced into the solid page, while the letterpress itself will be more legible. At the same time, with a view to further improving the appearance of the Magazine, the thickness of the paper will be increased.

Among the Articles already arranged for, the Editor has to mention a series of three Illustrated Papers graciously contributed by

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the titles of which will be the subject of future announcement.

Social questions of the day will be treated of from time to time, and among the Articles on these topics which will appear during the year will be

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No change will take place in the artistic character of the Magazine, which is generally admitted to have reached a high level. The Editor will continue to avail himself of the services of the highly-skilled engravers on wood who have worked for the Magazine for the past six years, and he has been fortunate enough to receive promises of support from artists of the highest standing. Mr. WALTER CRANE will contribute a series of Drawings illustrating his recent journey through Greece; and Articles illustrated by HAMILTON MACALLUM, HARRY FURNISS, HERBERT RAILTON, HUGH THOMSON, REGINALD BLOMFIELD, and W. BISCOMBE GARDNER will appear during the year. Special mention is due to the following Articles:—

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In view of the increased circulation of the Magazine in the United States of America, special efforts will be made to interest American readers, and the Editor has secured the co-operation of authors and artists whose works have already gained much popularity on the farther side of the Atlantic.

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Letters will every now and then appear from travellers in different parts of the globe giving personal narratives of their experiences and adventures. The Editor is also making arrangements to give the readers of THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE a descriptive account of the great routes that connect the component parts of Her Majesty's Empire. The Series will begin with an Article on

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Sir DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, K.C.I.E., will contribute a description of his journey home from India through Persia.

It will also be the Editor's endeavour to show the progress that has taken place in the Indian Empire and the far East during the last fifty years, and Articles have been arranged to indicate the rapid strides that have been made in the Crown Colonies. Illustrated articles on CEYLON and the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, contributed by

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